

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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January 28, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 64. 2 p.m. 70.
Humidity 96. 64.

January 28, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 60. 2 p.m. 64.
Humidity 74. 68.

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.08

23 19 日四十月二十年寅甲

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1915.

四拜禮 號八廿二月正英倫

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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMANS SUSTAIN SEVERE REVERSE IN FRANCE.

LOSSES TOTAL AT LEAST TWO BATTALIONS.

Enemy Aeroplane Wrecked by Belgians.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

Severe German Reverse.

Jan. 27, 4.50 p.m.
The Paris communique states:—There has been artillery fighting at Nieuport and Ypres. Statements by prisoners show that it was a brigade and not a battalion which attacked us to the east of Ypres, and the enemy lost a battalion and a half.
The Belgians have wrecked an aeroplane.
It is confirmed that at Givenchy and Quinchy the Germans suffered a severe reverse yesterday.

Germans Lose Two Battalions.

On the La Bassée road at Bethune the dead bodies of six German officers and four hundred men were picked up.
The total German losses are therefore at least two battalions.

Attacks Repulsed.

There were artillery duels from Lens to Soissons.
We maintained our positions in the trenches captured near Craonne and we repulsed four violent attacks on Hill 200, near Perthes.
A German attack at St. Hubert was repelled at the point of the bayonet.
We destroyed, at St. Mihiel, new pontoons over the Meuse.
Elsewhere all is quiet.

Fighting at East Kantara.

Jan. 27, 5.40 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Cairo states that there was fighting at East Kantara yesterday.
The British losses were an officer and four men slightly wounded. The enemy's casualties were apparently heavier.

French Reports.

(Havas Telegram.)

January 28.
French Government Stock now stands at Fr. 73.50.
The Belgians progressed on the Yser front, in the direction of Perwez.

East of Ypres, a German attack was stopped, 300 Germans being killed, including a commander of the First Company.
British troops repulsed five attacks near La Bassée.
West of Craonne, the Germans delivered two very violent attacks against our lines. We repulsed the first, but the second succeeded in penetrating our trenches. A vigorous counter-attack was immediately delivered, this allowing us to retake nearly all the lost ground. Fighting is still proceeding in that portion of the trenches still occupied by the Germans.
Our batteries were very effective in Champagne, and in Argonne we stopped attempted attacks.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page, they will be found on the Extra.]

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

More Blucher Survivors Landed.

Jan. 28, 5.15 p.m.
Two British destroyers have arrived at Leith, with fifty survivors of the Blucher.
Splendid preparations have been made to receive the German wounded.

German Attack Repulsed at Ypres.

Jan. 28, 5.40 p.m.
A Paris communique states:—
The Belgians progressed in the Perwez district.
The Germans attacked at dawn with a battalion, eastward of Ypres, but the attack was stopped dead. Three hundred Germans were killed, including the commander of the leading company, who was found dead on the field.
The companies of the second line had been ordered to support the attack but, under the most accurate fire of our artillery, they were unable to leave their shelters.

Germans Driven Back.

The enemy made five attacks on the British lines at Givenchy and Quinchy and the Germans, after making slight progress, were driven back, leaving many killed; also sixty prisoners, including two officers.
This attack was accompanied by attempts at a diversion at several points on our front.

German Attack Partially Successful.

Between Bethune, on the La Bassée Road, and Air-Noulette, the enemy attempted to leave his trenches but was instantly stopped by our infantry and artillery fire.
An artillery duel took place on the rest of the front between the Lys and the Oise, while west of Craonne the enemy made two successive attacks of a most violent character, of which the first was repulsed and the second penetrated our trenches.
We, however, regained almost the whole of the lost ground by a vigorous counter-attack.
The struggle continues around the section of the trenches still occupied by the Germans.

German Artillery Less Active.

While the enemy's artillery showed less activity than during the past few days, our batteries kept up an effective fire on the German positions.
Our fire in the St. Hubert district prevented an attempted attack.
The enemy made active use of his trench mortars against our positions at Hartmannsweilerkopf, where there were fresh engagements. He also bombarded Thann, Lambach and Senheim.

Allies Regain Lost Positions.

Jan. 27, 1.20 a.m.
The enemy last night, in consequence of the violent attack already mentioned, penetrated our trenches between Heutbeisse and Foulon Wood, west of Craonne.
They were thrown into confusion by aerial bombs, and we counter-attacked.
According to the latest reports, a portion of the lost ground, namely Foulon Wood, has been recovered.
Our troops in Argonne delivered two attacks in the direction of St. Hubert and Fontaine-Madame, and succeeded in regaining a footing in the trenches recently lost and wrecking several German saps, while a German counter-attack was repulsed.
The night of the 25th-26th was quiet in Alsace and the Vosges regions, and there is nothing important to report elsewhere.

German Cruiser Torpedoed.

Jan. 28, 6 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Malmö (Sweden) states that it is reported that a submarine has torpedoed the German cruiser Gazelle off the island of Rugen (situated in the Baltic, one mile from the Pomeranian coast).
The cruiser managed, however, to reach Sassnitz (one of the ports of the island). The amount of the damage is unknown.
[The Gazelle is a protected cruiser, 2,603 tons displacement, built at Kiel in 1898. Her speed is 18 knots and her armament comprises ten 4.1-in. and fourteen smaller guns; also one submerged torpedo tube and two above water.]

Shortage of Food in Germany.

Jan. 28, 7.10 p.m.
According to a German official statement, the Federal Council has decided to seize all stocks of wheat and flour on February 1.
All business transactions in flour are forbidden from to-day.
Municipalities are instructed to regulate the supply of meat, etc., and the Government will distribute wheat and corn to each town in proportion to the number of its inhabitants.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Russians Destroy Zeppelin.

Jan. 26, 10.20 p.m.
The Press Bureau announces that the Russians have destroyed a Zeppelin at Libau (a Russian seaport on the Baltic).
Jan. 26, 11.20 p.m.
The Press Bureau further reports that the Zeppelin appeared at Libau yesterday and dropped nine bombs upon an undefended part of the town.
The forts opened fire and the Zeppelin fell into the sea. Small craft then destroyed the airship and captured the crew.

All British Warships Safe.

Jan. 26, 10.20 p.m.
The official Press Bureau announces that all the British warships are safe.

Germans Lose Heavily near La Bassée.

Jan. 26, 10.25 p.m.
The Press Bureau reports that in the neighbourhood of La Bassée the enemy delivered several violent attacks against our First Division, but was repulsed with severe losses.
We found at one place on the La Bassée road three hundred German killed; and we took fifty-five prisoners, including two officers.
An attack on the French lines opposite Ypres was also repulsed with great loss.

Mr. Harcourt's Praise of the Colonies.

Jan. 26, 11 p.m.
The Rt. Hon. L. V. Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a speech delivered by him in London, spoke of the wonderful work of the British Empire during the war.
He acknowledged the deep gratitude which was owing to every corner of the Empire for the unexampled response to the needs of the Motherland.
There had been, he said, no sacrifice in men, money and material which seemed too great.
Mr. Harcourt paid a heartfelt tribute to the loyalty and devotion of the Dominions, specially remarking that none had rendered greater services than the Union of South Africa.
Mr. Harcourt also eulogised the most gallant services and munificent gifts of India and Ceylon, while the Mother Country had also reaped a great reward from her Crown Colonies in great tropical territories where she had respected the sentiments and customs of the inhabitants.
Those on the west coast of Africa and on the east coast had furnished splendid men and contributions, as had all the British possessions to the uttermost parts of the earth.

Casualties in Naval Action.

Jan. 26, 11.20 p.m.
The Press Bureau states that all the British cruisers and destroyers which took part in the recent action have returned safely to port.

H.M.S. Lion had some of her forward compartments flooded, having been hit by a shell below the water line. She was towed into port by H.M.S. Indomitable.
The destroyer Meteor was also disabled and was towed into port by the Liberty.

Both the disabled vessels were strongly escorted by destroyers. The repairs can be speedily effected.

The total casualties are as follows:—
H.M.S. Lion, seventeen wounded.
H.M.S. Tiger, one officer and nine men killed; three officers and eight men wounded.
H.M.S. Meteor, four men killed and one wounded.
When Rear-Admiral Sir David Beatty's report is received a fuller account of the action will be given.

Blucher's Survivors in Edinburgh Castle.

Jan. 26, 11.45 p.m.
About two hundred survivors of S.M.S. Blucher were landed to day at South Queensferry, from a warship, and were entrained for Edinburgh Castle.
Many of them were youthful in appearance and wore clothing lent to them by our bluejackets.

Successful British Counter-attack.

Jan. 27, 1.45 a.m.
A Paris communique, issued in the evening, says:—
The British last night repulsed fresh attacks on Givenchy, near La Bassée, and by a counter-attack re-occupied their positions of the previous evening.
The fighting was hottest at Bethune, on the La Bassée road, where the Germans lost three hundred dead.

Russians Resume Offensive in East Prussia.

Jan. 27, 12 noon.
A Petrograd communique states that in the Pilsken region of East Prussia, the Russians resumed the offensive, and drove the enemy, often at the point of the bayonet, towards the Malvirohken-Lauden line.
The Germans again attempted to take the offensive on the left bank of the Vistula, in the neighbourhood of the villages of Borjimeff and Gamine.
Though the attacks were particularly fierce, they were repulsed with heavy losses.
German batteries were silenced to the north-east of Skierniewice.
The enemy's activity in Galicia is increasing.
On the Ialisk-Ujak-Nijedoverak-Maidanka front there were both artillery fire and an offensive movement, but everywhere the enemy was repulsed.
We captured three officers and three hundred men.
No change has taken place in Bukovina.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

H.M. ships Lion and Meteor were damaged in the North Sea fight.

In Galicia the Russians have captured three officers and 300 men.

The Press Bureau announces that the Russians have destroyed a Zeppelin at Libau.

Two British destroyers have arrived at Leith with fifty survivors from the Blucher.

The Germans have made five attacks on the British lines at Givenchy and Quinchy.

The total British casualties in the recent naval action were 14 killed and 29 wounded.

All the British cruisers and destroyers engaged in the recent naval action have returned safely to port.

When Admiral Sir David Beatty's report is received a fuller account of the naval action will be given.

The Germans penetrated French trenches west of Craonne, but were thrown into confusion by aerial bombs.

There has been fighting at East Kantara, in which the British losses were an officer and four men slightly wounded.

About 200 survivors from the German armoured cruiser Blucher have been landed at South Queensferry from a warship.

The latest Paris communique shows that the Germans on Tuesday lost at least two battalions in engagements with the Allies.

It is reported from Malmö (Sweden) that a submarine torpedoed the German cruiser Gazelle off the island of Rugen.

In one place on the La Bassée road the British found 300 dead Germans and took 55 prisoners, including two officers.

The German Federal Council has decided to seize all stocks of wheat and flour on February 1. Business transactions in flour are also forbidden.

Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a speech in London, referred to the wonderful work of the Empire during the war.

NEWS.

Interesting war items will be found elsewhere.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Yesterday's football matches are reported in this issue.

General news, and an article entitled "Vi China" appear on page 3.

A further instalment of the article on "Old Hongkong" appears on page 4.

Some facts concerning Saturday's fete at the University are given elsewhere.

The Legislative Council occupied itself with several important bills this afternoon.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
"The Grotesques" Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

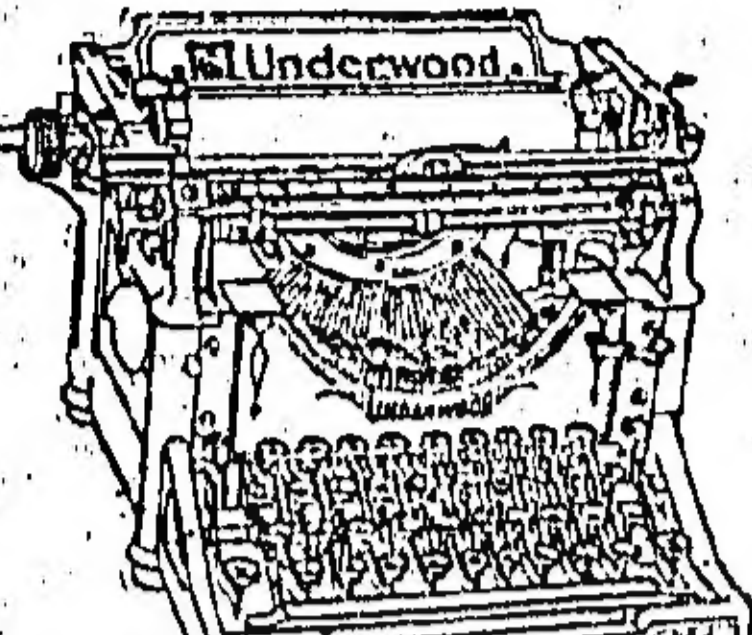
TOMORROW.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
"The Grotesques" Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

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MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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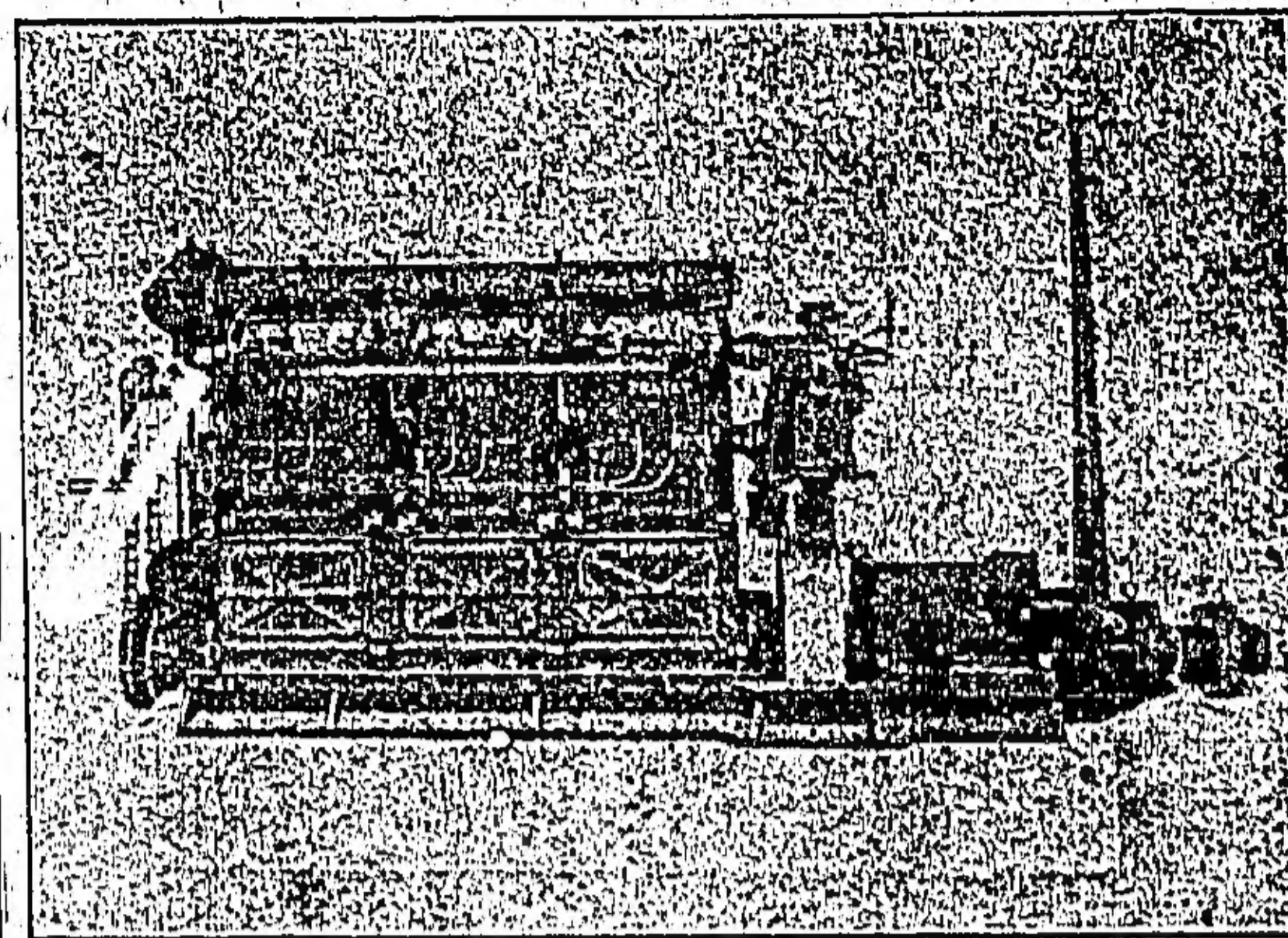
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South China Morning Post.

A Preposterous Suggestion.
The arrest of a dozen noted rebels in Tientsin, most of them from South China, is another proof that the present Government of China is wide awake and is in touch with all that is going on within the Republic. It is said that these men were engaged in inciting soldiers to raise anti-Government disturbances in North China on the pretext that President Yuan is about to make himself Emperor of China. A pretext so flimsy might have served some purpose in China a decade or more ago, but it is worthless to-day. Thinking Chinese—the Chinese, that is to say, who might be expected to plan and promote a rising—are too alert to be caught by it now-a-days. They are far-seeing enough to appreciate that, up till now, President Yuan has not acted like a man who aims at founding a dynasty; quite on the contrary, indeed, he appears to have accepted and held the Presidency because, being a man of wisdom and strength, he recognised that there was no one but himself to fill the post at present. The really strong man is able to judge himself quite impartially.

Daily Press.

Portuguese in the Far East.
Open a library with English and Portuguese books and the latter will be left by, at least, the younger generation, to be digested by the cockroaches. The remedy, if remedy there be, lies further back than any of these suggestions. If the tree does not bear fruit it is of little use spraying the leaves or putting a fence round the stem. The roots must be attended to. The remedy for loss of nationality among the Portuguese lies not in schools or libraries, valuable though these may be. It lies in Portugal itself. Let Portugal set its house in order. Let it cease squabbling with republican or monarchical ideas are to prevail. Let the government refrain from interference in religious matters, and give the same treatment to all creeds. Let it assist the people to develop the resources of the country. Let it pay attention to education and try to reduce the astonishing percentage of illiterates. Let it, by so doing help to make its books and papers better printed and more interesting. In short, let Portugal cease from standing still and begin to make progress; let it recall its former proud position and strive hard to attain it again, and the result will follow that there will be no necessity to cry out against denationalisation.

China Mail.

The Harbour.

A more serious question is that of the depth of the harbour. A few years ago it was thought to be silting up but, on examination, this was found not to be the case, but the draft of steamships is continually increasing. Those trading to the Far East were in past days limited to the depth of the Suez Canal, and twenty-five years ago this allowed a draft of 25 feet only. It is now increased to 30 feet and further improvements are being effected. The Panama Canal has a depth of 41 feet and the general trend of modern naval architecture is in the direction of increased draft of steamers. It was to keep our place as one of the first ports of the World, it will not do to wait till one of the large steamers found necessary for modern trade comes to grief in our harbour, but it will be necessary to forestall such an event and put in hand a dredging scheme which can be carried out continuously to meet the increasing requirements of shipping and to maintain the usefulness of the port not in the interest of Hongkong alone but in that of the trade of China at large.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Unable to Enforce Monroe Doctrine.

Washington, January 22.—Speaking in the House of Representatives yesterday, Congressman Augustus P. Gardner, of Massachusetts, asked the members what the United States could do in the event that Japan made demands which America was forced to grant. "The Monroe doctrine," he declared, "would not be respected and we would be unable to enforce it."—Cable-news American.

Irrigation Work in Manila.

Commissioner Palma has introduced into the Manila Assembly a bill to promote the construction of irrigation systems and authorizing the establishment of irrigation associations for co-operative work with the government in the establishment of such works. The purpose of the bill, says the Cable-news American, is to encourage the agriculturists to help themselves and to make it possible for them to do so. It will facilitate the construction of irrigation systems in places where there are none and improve existing ones.

To be Connected by Marriage. The Houses of Perak and Selangor will again be joined matrimonially, says the Singapore Free Press. The contracting parties, this time will be Tengku Badar, second son of H. H. the Sultan of Selangor, and Raja Emben, a daughter of the Raja Muda of Perak. The ceremony will take place next month.

Man Does Best Work Between 60 and 70.

"Investigation has shown that man's best work has been done between 60 and 70 years of age," said President E. R. Bryan of Colgate University in an address before the Western division of the Oregon Teachers' Association. The period of youth he considered the most important, however, as the foundation for future accomplishment was laid then. "Six hundred of the most important scientists, statesmen and old world famous men were selected," he said, "and it was found that only five per cent. of them accomplished their world's work before the age of 40; 10 per cent. between 40 and 50; 20 per cent. between 50 and 60; 35 per cent. between 60 and 70; 21 per cent. between 70 and 80; and 9 per cent. after they had reached the age of 80."

Well Known in Hongkong.

Col. A. G. Merrable, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, late commanding the 1st Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, recently at Singapore and, before that, at Hongkong, has been promoted temporarily to the rank of brigadier general. Brigadier General Merrable has served in the army for nearly thirty years, and has the Burmese Expedition, 1888-89 (medal with two clasps); North-West Frontier Expedition, 1897-98 (severely wounded; medal with two clasps); and the South African War, 1899-1902, including the relief of Kimberley (mentioned twice in despatches, promoted brevet-major, Queen's medal with four clasps and King's medal with two clasps), to his credit.

Vicente Sotto's Bond.

Messrs. Miguel Bondoc and Flaviano Sauson have addressed a communication to the Speaker of the Manila Assembly, asking that a law be passed authorizing them to recover the amount of the bond given by them for the appearance of Vicente Sotto before the courts of justice, basing their application on the fact that he returned some weeks ago to the Philippines and voluntarily surrendered himself to the authorities. The petition has been ordered to a special committee to be appointed by the Speaker.—Cable-news American.

Bishop of Canton in the F.M.S.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop of Canton arrived in Taiping on Thursday last, says the Singapore Free Press of January 19. He was accompanied by the Rev. Father V. M. Renard, Vicar of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Kuala Lumpur, and the Rev. Father H. Duvalle, Vicar of the Church of St. Mary, Ayer Sakak, Malacca. Father Duvalle is a brother of the Rev. Father L. Duvalle, Vicar of the Church of the Assumption, Penang.

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"VIA CHINA."

War Adventures of an Opera Company.

Judging from the booking for the plays which have been, and are to be, performed by the Italian Opera Company, its appearance in Shanghai should be one of the big successes of a long tour, says the N. China Daily News. The novelty of the performances and the talent of the performers have met with full appreciation, the large audiences being always sympathetically disposed to make large allowances for limitations of stage space and means of production, the chief difficulties with which the company has to contend. The company has been very cordially welcomed, not only for its excellence, but for its timely appearance during a dull and uneventful theatrical season, a season in which people with a passion for art have been compelled to nourish their aesthetic souls on picture-dramas, to which doubtless not a few will return in a chastened mood. For a pleasing respite from sensational "three-reels" they must acknowledge their indebtedness to the war.

When M. Gonzalez and his company started on tour from Italy the idea of a visit to China was, if we are rightly informed, as far from their minds as the idea of a great European war. A tour in Russia was planned, and was being very successfully accomplished when war broke out, the theatres were practically deserted, and the company found itself without patrons and unable to return to Italy.

Some twenty members of the company decided to remain in Russia, and the rest agreed upon an adventurous journey to Vladivostok in the hope of their getting aboard a vessel bound for Italy via Suez. The possibilities of the Far East as a field for opera were not considered with any enthusiasm, if considered at all, but after well-supported performances at Vladivostok and Harbin, arrangements were made for visiting Peking and Tientsin, where again the company was well received, and thus transition to Shanghai was made easy, with a fair prospect of success.

On the journey south, the company will call at Manila, Hongkong, and Singapore, and if results at these ports are equally favourable, it is probable that the manager of the company will consider plans for a new Far Eastern tour, with a larger and more fully equipped company.

"On Account of Admiral Dewey."

Washington, January 22.—Spain is not to send a warship through the Panama canal with the international fleet previous to the opening of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. This decision has been arrived at because of the fact that Admiral Dewey, the hero of Manila Bay, is to be in command of the fleet.

FROM THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

Austrian Prisoners.

In view of the many enquiries about Austrian prisoners in Russia the Government announces that in accordance with the arrangement made between Russia and Austria, all enquiries about Austrian and German prisoners in Russia must be addressed to the Central Bureau of Prisoners at Vienna, which is in direct communication with the Petrograd Central Office of prisoners.

Another Peace Canard. Another official communique deals with a report widely circulated among the Italian newspapers that there have been secret negotiations between Germany and Russia for the establishment of peace on the basis of a grant of Austrian territory to Russia. This report is officially declared to be absolutely without foundation; and it is added that the only negotiations possible will be those for the unconditional acceptance by Germany of terms formulated by the Allied Powers.

Strengthening the Dardanelles. It is reported (from Athens, Jan. 7) that Turkey is hurriedly strengthening the defences of the Dardanelles. San Stefano, Antigon, and Princes Island have been converted into fortresses, under the direction of von der Goltz Pasha, and 200,000 men have been transferred from Adrianople to the Bosphorus, where most of the Turkish troops from Thrace are concentrated. Enormous supplies of coal have been brought from Zanguladak. Troops are being transported across the Black Sea to the Caucasian theatre of war, the authorities preferring to take the risk of losing some transports rather than face the difficulties of the overland route to Erzurum.

Servian Move on Hungary. In an interview with a newspaper representative (Paris, Jan. 7) the Servian Minister M. Vostich confirmed the report that the Servian army will operate in Hungary. Fighting in Bosnia-Herzegovina will be avoided in order to spare the Slav population the distress of war, and a move will be made in the other direction with the object of achieving a specific purpose in the east of Austria.

Improvement of Cotton. A Hangchow telegram to the Eastern Times reports that the Agricultural Experiment station of Chekiang has gathered specimens of all the cotton seeds throughout the province to study how to improve the quality and also the manner of cultivating; but the districts of Huangyen, Hsiangshan, Kiangshan, Taientien, Loting and Sanyang have not sent in their sample seeds and these districts have been ordered to send them in within six months.

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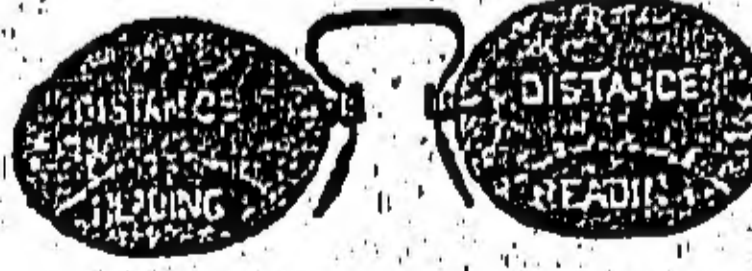
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1915.

PRE-ARRANGED.

That the Germans, with their usual wonderful foresight, knew that, in the event of their being concerned in a war with France, gratuitous charges would be made against them by unscrupulous partisans of their enemies, is what would appear from an excerpt which, in translation, we published yesterday. The *Courrier d'Haiphong*, our source of information, prints a lengthy article, howing that, as far back as the year 1906, the Germans had issued a book in which instructions as to how to meet these malicious accusations were carefully laid down. "Forewarned is forearmed" was the maxim of these blameless Germans, who, doubtless by divine imperial inspiration, felt convinced that their reputations would not be allowed to go unsmirched when their heroic feats in France came to be summed up.

The writer of the book in question is one, Captain von Scharfent, and, from the *Courrier's* account, it would appear that his contribution to twentieth century military literature consists of a series of replies to complaints from the other side; in plainer speech, is a reservoir of ready-made lies. Soft, effeminate nations like the French, British, Belgians and Russians would never understand, without a duly-qualified teacher, the iron-hard manliness of Prussian methods, and would assuredly mistake legitimate and necessary, albeit regrettable, severity, for Hunnish blackguardism. This is what Captain von Scharfent seems to feel. But he does not entirely despair of being able to bring his black-headed opponents to reason; to which he composes a series of letters, one to meet each emergency—such emergencies being the anticipated protests of the nation that so foolishly allows itself to feel aggrieved at mere trifles, and that is slow to perceive the inherent manliness of such acts as (e.g.) firing on a hospital or knifing the doctor who has, a moment before, bound up one's wounds. As the subject matter of the sample letter given is fresh in our readers' minds we need not quote from it; it is sufficient to say that the work of art in question shows a perplexed commanding officer, exactly how to reply to his superiors when asked to explain any damnable act of cruelty that opportunity and inclination might chance to suggest to the Superman-like intelligence of the modern Prussian soldier.

Captain von Scharfent's book, taken by itself, is valueless as argument against the Germans; it might be a forgery; it might never have existed; but, read in conjunction with the many letters, diaries, etc. that have figured in the war, it becomes an added incriminating item against Germany that is of anything but small importance. After what has come to light in the past few months, no rational inhabitant of a neutral country believes other than that Germany has looked forward, this many a year, to converting the Low Countries into one of her Provinces. That France would sit down calmly while she did the dictating and the bullying and the land-grabbing, she could never bring herself to believe; therefore she said: "We will prepare to meet France as well," the more so that she had the uneasy consciousness that a time must come when France might want Alsace-Lorraine back. The brag-gart and bully is, all the world over, invariably a very healthy liar as well; when he is not lying in order to give an exaggerated idea of the greatness of his achievements, he is doing so to excuse himself in the eyes of persons whose good opinion he wants to keep. We will do the Kaiser and his friends the justice to believe that the spirit which they are evincing to-day has been of imperceptible growth. They did not start by being ruffians. A foolish vanity was always, we know, one of the Kaiser's besetting sins, but originally it was harmless, except to himself. Gradually he began to conceive of himself a sort of combination of Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, Frederick the Great and Napoleon, and then longed after universal domination steadily became an insatiable passion with him. He was not always cruel; one reads of him as a tender father, beloved in his home circle, mighty in prayer and a rare hand at scripture-quotations and cushion-thumping; a model Lutheran family man. But as the itch for power increased with him, so he began to feel, with some of the modern German philosophers, that pity is but weakness, and that truth and honour are neither right nor wrong, but just matters of individual taste. From this stage it was merely a short stride to the doctrine "I want, therefore I must have—no matter who suffers"; and thence the road to lying, theft, hypocrisy, the slaughtering of women and children and the breaking of treaties was the only one which he and his were likely to tread.

The Sanitary Board Meeting.

Not for the first time, the Sanitary Board seems to have been somewhat divided against itself yesterday. Impartial readers will, we think, be of opinion that the Director of Public Works had the backing of common sense behind him, and that the reply of the M.O.H. was, in some measure, lacking in convincingness. We have never had either the opportunity or the desire to enquire into the extent of the Government revenue that is derived in the manner mentioned by Dr. Clarke, but we should have thought it to be a small thing even in itself, and still smaller when contrasted with the health and comfort of the inhabitants of Hongkong. This is not a poor Colony, struggling to keep its head out of the mud of debt; nor are the directions in which taxes can be levied few in number; and until Dr. Clarke gives our readers some rather more logical reasons for suggesting such an impost as the one which the Board discussed yesterday, we are prepared to believe that the measure will get but little of their sympathy. We Britishers have been trying for seventy-four years to teach the Chinese the value of proper sanitation, and, on the top of all this, we tell them that it is a right and proper thing to lay a tax of fifty dollars a year on common cleanliness!

The Imperial Government and the Vatican.

The *Daily News*, judging from copies of it that arrived in the Colony yesterday, is a *Daily News* as ever. We really should have thought that, however deep a man's, a newspaper's or a nation's religious convictions and prejudices might be, war-time was not the best season for airing them. Not only has that veteran cavalier, Dr. Clifford, found hospitality in the columns of the *Daily News* for a tirade on the iniquity of the Imperial Government in sending Sir Henry Howard as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Vatican, but our contemporary itself has found time and space for a leaderette commenting on the fact in pretty much the same strain. Truly a man's foes shall be they of his own household. How pleased the Premier must be at this action on the part of a periodical pledged to the support of the Liberal Government. In the trenches, Catholic and Protestant, alike are giving their best blood to save the Old Country; at home, Earl Kitchener and the Ministry are bravely grappling with the many problems of ways and means wherewith they are faced; yet apparently the best thing that these narrow-souled controversialists can find for their hands to do is to seek to stir up religious enmities.

Appointed or Not?

A point of some importance came up at the Sanitary Board meeting on Tuesday concerning the presence of the two members who had just been elected to the Board by the public entitled to vote. It was stated that these members had no right to be there, as "they had not yet been appointed," and in consequence of the point being raised an important matter before the meeting was shelved. This may be mere formality, required by existing regulations; if so, we can only say that the sooner such requirements are made unnecessary the better. It surely should be sufficient to give a member a right to take his seat, that he has been duly elected by the public, and we see no necessity whatever for the appointment to secure official benediction. If the powers that be can cancel a member's appointment—and if they cannot, why should they be concerned with the matter?—then we might as well do away with the farce of elections once and for all, and allow the appointments to be made by nomination of the Governor.

DAY BY DAY.

THE MAN WHO MAKES GOOD DOESN'T WAIT FOR OPPORTUNITY TO KNOCK. HE HAS THE DOOR WIDE OPEN.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 60; fine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 60; slight fog.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Nubia to-day.
Canadian and U. K. Mail.—Closed per s.s. Tacoma Mara to-day at 2 p.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Luchoa at 3 p.m. to-day.
English Mail.—Closes per s.s. Nubia to-morrow at 11 a.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. V. de la Ciotat to-morrow at 4 p.m.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 33 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 32 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9.3-16d.

Prize-Day.

Lady May will present the prizes at the Bellios Public School on Friday, February 5, at noon.

"The Grotesques."

"The Grotesque" open their season to-night at the Theatre Royal with an extravaganza entitled "The Village Concert."

To-morrow's Auctions.

Mr. G. P. Lammet has two auctions fixed for to-morrow—a sale of household furniture at 13, Hampshire's Avenue, Kowloon, and another at 2, Des Vaux Villas, The Peak.

Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending January 16 amounted to 80,770.29 tons and the sales during the period to 44,990.38 tons.

A Striking Photograph.

The photograph attached to the cover of the *Weekly Telegraph*—ready on Saturday—will show the ill-fated Emden as she lies on the Ocos Island, battered to pieces by the gun-fire of H. M. A. S. Sydney.

Remanded to Gaol.

A Chinese who is wanted in China for the alleged murder of a man in the course of an armed robbery in the Lok Lo District has been remanded to gaol by Mr. Hazeland for fifteen days to await the pleasure of H. E. the Governor. The application for the extradition was made by the Crown Solicitor, Mr. P. M. Hodgson.

Aged Couple's Fate.

An aged couple from Cheung Chau are reported to be missing. Aged seventy-one and seventy-two respectively, they set out for the purpose of fishing, and were seen near Ni Ku Chau Island, sailing towards that place. A search was made later and the wreck of the boat was found, on some rocks in that locality, but the old couple and the money in the boat, \$320, are not to be found.

Good Tobacco.

We have received a sample of Old English Curves Cut pipe tobacco from the British American Tobacco Co., Ltd. The tobacco is of choice quality and by means of its packing retains the fine flavour of the best tobacco leaf. It is cool and pleasant to the tongue and is indeed one of the best tobaccos that can be obtained. The method in which it is put up, and the small carved tins for carrying small quantities, are both points which should commend themselves to the appreciative smoker.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

FOOD SHORTAGE IN GERMANY.

A Gloomy Birthday for the Kaiser.

On several occasions we have stated in this column that the economic pressure in Germany was serious and must for some time past have bordered on the tension of metaphorical strangulation, though in many quarters it was held that Germany'sarder was well provisioned for war. That is a half truth—it was prepared for war, but for a short war—the war of a few days, resulting in a victory which existed only in the mind of the Kaiser. We find now that, according to a German official statement, the Federal Council has decided to seize all stocks of wheat and flour. All business transactions in flour are forbidden from the 26th, and the actual seizing takes place on Feb. 1, while the Municipalities have been instructed to regulate the meat supply, etc., and the Government will now distribute wheat and corn in proportion to the number of inhabitants.

What It Means.

Is this economic difficulty or not? And how long has the pinch been felt before these measures were decided upon? The German nation will now be able to see the utter uselessness of Zeppelins and submarines. They will be able to see also how little the authorities in Germany did know, with all their bombast, either about war or the strength of the nations whom they attempted to conquer. When loyal Germany was preparing congratulatory messages for the Kaiser on his birthday, the Kaiser was preparing to seize and restrict the food supply of the people. This is truly typical of the Kaiser's gratitude and, no doubt, is the foundation of that pantomimical conception he holds of Christian charity.

Some Hard Knocks.

News of the operations on land and sea revealed by the overnight wires go to show that the Kaiser must have spent a very gloomy birthday yesterday. They indicate that the Russians accounted for a cruiser in the Baltic, brought down a Zeppelin at Libau and repulsed fierce attacks in Poland, inflicting heavy losses, and that the British had taken 300 Austrians in Galicia, while the Allies took numerous prisoners and killed two battalions of the Kaiser's soldiers. That is a very fair dose of trouble for the Imperial One to ponder over on the anniversary of his birth, and maybe he will come to realize that it is but the forerunner of much more along the same lines. He enters the 57th year of his life under a cloud as black and heavy as it could well be.

The North Sea Fight.

The further details to hand concerning the naval fight in the North Sea confirm the impression that we came out of the affair with all the honours. We lost no ship and our total casualties for a fight which lasted fully three hours are only 14 killed and 29 wounded, whereas the enemy lost a modern cruiser and had two of his battle-cruisers badly damaged. It is true that two of our boats were also knocked about a bit, but we have the assurance that the necessary repairs can be speedily effected. There is one fact which deserves to be emphasized, namely, that we rescued 250 of the Blucher's survivors. In face of that circumstance, what becomes of the German claim that our ships beat a hasty retreat? Warships dashing off to save their skins have no time to spare in which to pick up enemy survivors. Hence we can safely conclude that all the "retreating" that was done was by the Germans themselves.

Mr. Waldorf Astor's Generosity. London, December 18.—Mr. William Waldorf Astor has placed at the disposal of the Duchess of Argyll £25,000 for the relief of families of British officers killed or wounded at the front. The Duchess has undertaken control of the distribution of the fund.

OLD HONGKONG.

Further Leaves from the Colony's History.

(Continued from Tuesday).

Of course, at the period which is being treated, Hongkong had no cathedral; it was in process of being built, but was not yet finished and the heads of the members of the Church of England were cared for in the ground floor of the Old Supreme Court. That was before the Court had moved from the old building which it occupied in Wellington Street to that in which the Old Post Office found a home. In those days the Supreme Court was supplied with a military guard, which was, however, withdrawn in 1853, since which date the Court has maintained its own dignity without military assistance. The old court in Wellington Street fell into devious ways and the departure of the dignity of the law from its precincts was marked by a *bal masque* on St. Patrick's Day, 1848.

Special Police Then as Now.

There seems to be a precedent for all things and to find among the pages of Hongkong history a direct precedent for the establishment of a Special Police Reserve is certainly something of more than usual interest. Quite soon after the British occupation of Hongkong matters got so bad that orders were given that night passes and carry lighted lanterns if they wished to go out after dark. Not only must this have been instrument, in clearing the streets of undesirables, but it must, at the same time, have had the effect of making the thoroughfares assume more than usual picturesqueness, with lanterns flitting about the dark streets. This, however, has nothing to do with the Special Police. They were called up, by invitation, in order to deal with expected disturbances. They numbered forty strong and for emergencies the seamen imprisoned in the gaol were to be impressed for service also. The idea of utilizing gaolbirds for the suppression of crime, while novel, has the merit of following the old proverb about the wisdom of employing a thief to catch a thief.

To Poison All Europeans.

The month that saw the occupation of the Island, some seventeen years later, saw a most atrocious attempt at poisoning the whole of the European population of Hongkong. After eating their breakfasts on January 15, people were taken mysteriously and seriously unwell. No-one appears to have died as the immediate result, but it was discovered that the bread which came from the bakery of one of the principal compradores of the city was heavily dosed with arsenic. So much was this the case that, on investigation, it was found that no less than ten pounds of arsenic had been put into that morning's batch of bread. The comprador, Chan Ah-long, left that morning for Macao, but was subsequently arrested and brought back, and some time later stood his trial with nine others. The trial itself was unique. The prisoners were tried by a judge and jury composed of the very men they were alleged to have endeavoured to poison. However, the pain and suffering did not weigh with the jury's minds sufficiently for them to condemn the prisoners out of hand, and, after a trial in which the suggestion was made that "there should be allowed a greater latitude in accepting circumstantial evidence and that the mercy of the law should be restrained, not relaxed," the prisoners were acquitted by a majority verdict of five to one. The prisoners, on leaving the Court, were immediately re-arrested as undesirables, and, after being kept in captivity for some time, they were liberated to go into voluntary exile from the Colony.

Ugly Happenings.

An interesting letter by the then Governor says: "Large premiums have been offered by the Mandarins to any who shall set fire to our houses, kidnap or murder us, and many unfortunate wretches of all nations (as the hatred of the Chinese is indiscriminating) have been seized, decapitated, and their heads have been exposed on the walls of Canton, their assistants having been largely rewarded; they have even torn up the bodies of Christian men from their graves in order to decapitate them and expose their mutilated skulls to the public gaze, and yet people complain of Hongkong as it is to-day."

WINDING-UP PETITION.

AN IMPORTANT CHINESE CASE.

Four Counsel Engaged in the Hearing.

This morning, in the Supreme Court, before the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., the case was commenced concerning a petition for the winding-up of the Yau Hing Co. This case, in which allegations of fraud are made and in which the evidence of a large number of witnesses will be taken, is expected to last a considerable time. The company is concerned in the opium trade and was registered under the Hongkong Companies Ordinance under which the proceedings for winding-up are being taken.

Mr. McNeill (of Shanghai) and Mr. F. O. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. Crow, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the petitioners, and Mr. O. G. Alabaster and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. C. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the opposition to the petition.

At the outset, Mr. Alabaster took the legal objection that the hearing had not been properly advertised. The objection was one, he said, which, though it appeared technical, was not really so. The advertisement of the petition was the only notice given to shareholders of the hearing of the petition. It was, in fact, an invitation to them to be present either in support of or opposition to the petition, and they had up till six o'clock on the night previous to the hearing to come forward and give notice of their intentions. Therefore it was of the utmost importance that the hearing should be duly advertised.

His Lordship:—Has it not been advertised?

Mr. Alabaster:—To-day's hearing has not been advertised; an advertisement was issued for June last for a hearing which never came on.

Mr. Jenkin, in reply, said that an attendance was taken before the Registrar to comply with the Companies' Winding Up Rules and he was instructed that the Registrar was satisfied that the rules on advertisements had been sufficiently complied with. The Registrar had good grounds for being satisfied, because he had before him the facts which he was going to place before the Court. His Lordship would appreciate that the hearing to-day was in the nature of a carry-over of a fixture of June 15 last.

His Lordship said that the important point was whether the whole of the shareholders were represented or not. If they were, he did not see how the future question could arise. If they were not, the point was as to whether at some future time a shareholder might contend that the proceedings were null and void. If they were not represented, it seemed to him that technical questions might arise hereafter.

Mr. Alabaster said that his friend had given no answer to the objection which he had raised. His friend had called it a carry-over because he could not call it an adjournment for the convenience of both parties. The point was that people who were not parties, shareholders who were not represented, creditors who were not represented, had a right to come in at a winding-up petition either in support of it or in opposition. It was a fact that all the shareholders were not represented.

The preliminary point by Mr. Alabaster was sustained by his Lordship and the case adjourned for a week, a point raised by Mr. Potter to the effect that all allegations of fraud in the petition should be struck out, as they presented no ground for winding up, being proceeded with as we went to press.

been seized, decapitated, and their heads have been exposed on the walls of Canton, their assistants having been largely rewarded; they have even torn up the bodies of Christian men from their graves in order to decapitate them and expose their mutilated skulls to the public gaze, and yet people complain of Hongkong as it is to-day."

(To be continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

[To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.]

Sir,—If "Neutral" will read my letter again he will find that I do not quote (as he asserts) from the Gospel of St. Mark, but from the Gospel of St. Matthew (Revised Version).

Most Bible students are aware that the closing verses of St. Mark are probably an interpolation, but the same cannot be said of the closing verses of St. Matthew. These are found in all the principal Greek MSS, and I think most people would prefer to accept the testimony of scholars like Westcott and Hart rather than that of the Rev. Dr. Rashdall whose name is not familiar to me, though of course he is not to be less esteemed on that account.

However, there are plenty of other verses in the New Testament which state simply that it is the duty of the Christian Church to evangelise the world. For example, Matthew viii 11, Luke x 2, Luke xii 29, John iii 16, John x 10, to say nothing of verses in the Epistles, while the Acts of the Apostles is mainly an account of the Missionary activities of the early Church. But, as a matter of fact, all this is somewhat beside the point.

I wrote my previous letter for professing Christians. And the verse quoted in that letter is as well authenticated as any other verse in the New Testament. If that particular verse is rejected then all the other verses in the New Testament might be rejected with equal reason. But the person who did this could hardly claim to be a Christian in the ordinary usage of the term.

With regard to the other objections raised by "Neutral," I should not consider the very peculiar work of the "Sainie Enfanee" Society as being fairly representative of Missionary work in general. And it certainly does not afford a reason why Christians should withhold their support from all Missionary Agencies. For on that line of argument we must not support the National Relief Fund because of the existence of indiscriminate charity.

In conclusion, I have read a large number of Missionary books, and I am personally acquainted with the results achieved by Foreign Missionaries. And I can only say that what I have seen and heard and read convinces me of the value of their labours.

Yours etc. LOGIO.
Hongkong, Jan. 28, 1915.

Sir,—Your correspondent "V." in his very interesting letter, has made the assumption that because I reverence St. Paul, I therefore agree with everything he said, and also that I am a Christian. The latter assumption will, I feel sure, have caused great pain to Mr. Tozer and many another worthy Christian. Nevertheless, I think that I can perhaps claim to belong to that daily increasing body of men, who, though they call themselves Christians because of their love for the precepts of the Christ, for the same reason find it impossible to accept that peculiar product of the ecclesiastical mind which calls itself Christianity, for my belief that I am upon the right track is strengthened by the fact that, as my philosophy grows, so does my reverence increase for the Master and His servant Paul.

As to the question, "Do we believe?" it is my opinion that we undoubtedly do believe, or, to be more accurate, we know, but are unable to believe. Man's knowledge of his immortality, being a thing spiritual, is absolute; whereas his beliefs are mental, and therefore limited by the state of progress to which each individual mind has attained. "V." says that "We know that thought is directly produced by the action of the grey matter of the brain." But I do not see that we have any more right to assume

MODERN MOTORS.

Mr. Ossenbach, of the Olivier Import and Export Co., Shanghai, distributors of the Goodrich Silvertown car, motor car tyre, and of the Cadillac eight-cylinder V-type engine, is at present on a business visit to the Colony.

A feature is being made at present of the 1915 model car, whose many recommendations include extra large and roomy tonneau, wide doors, Delcoignition system, self-starter, centre control, tilting steering wheel and Cadillac one-man top.

this, then we have to assume that electric light is produced by the action of the molecules composing the filament of the electric bulb. In the grey matter in the brain I see nothing but an instrument, whose ability for work depends upon its delicacy, and which it is very easy to put out of order or to wear out, especially if we do not know how to use it. But when it (the brain) is worn out, I see no reason for supposing that the mind ceases to exist, for even on the most material basis, we know that the grey matter does not cease to exist, but merely changes its form. Personally, on this point, I am inclined to quote as evidence of the continuity of life, the peculiar phenomenon of character—or what may perhaps be more accurately described as the differing characteristics with which we start life; for I do not think that it can be denied that we all start life with a psychological something in us, which differs very much from the psychological something in our fellow men. Nor do I see that we have any reason, except that we cannot prove it, for denying that this psychological something is the concrete experience of past lives.

Where Missions, Buddhism, and Confucianism are concerned, I feel that I really know so little about Missions or Confucianism that I am hardly justified in entering the discussion, especially so after "Neutral's" very effective letter, with which I am very much in agreement, and particularly so where he mentions the intellectual inferiority of missionaries, though I believe that this is not the rule now-a-days. But, if I might be permitted to urge a perhaps rather Shavian point of view, would it not be rather a pity that people who are doing practical good among the Chinese should be made to cease their work because the nations which sent them are doing practical evil among themselves, and that, in direct disobedience of the commands of the Master whom the missionaries profess to obey?

Further it has seemed to me that the Christianity which Chinese Muslims teach, contains an active and practical element in which both Confucianism and Buddhism are lacking (or upon which they do not lay sufficient emphasis) and I have received the impression that this very element is just what the Chinese most need. Of course Buddhism in China is as degraded and debased as Christianity is among the ignorant types of Roman Catholics. Also "Neutral" has, I think, overlooked the reference in Luke 9 and 10. If missionaries take their standpoint on the end of the 9th Chapter, "Leave the dead to bury their dead; but go ye yourselves and carry far and wide the news of the Kingdom of God," then they should also, if they wish to be logical and consistent, carry out the order which comes in the early part of the tenth Chapter, viz.—"Do not take any purse with you, or a bag, or sandals." I quote from the "Twentieth Century New Testament." Finally, though I fear that I have made my letter inordinately long, to the quotation which "Ophee" makes in reference to St. Paul, though I do not deny its truth, or its partial truth, nevertheless I do not think that it is fair to blame good whiskey because fools get drunk on it.

Yours etc.

INQUIRER.
P. S.—Would you please give "Indignant" a heretical chuckle from me?
Hongkong, Jan. 28, 1915.

ABOUT GENERAL FRENCH.

Our Most Brilliant Cavalry Officer.

Field-Marshal Sir John Denton Pinkstone French, to give him his full title and name, made his reputation in the South African War, says *Pearson's Weekly*.

Appointed Major-General to command the Cavalry Division in Natal in 1889, he was at the head of the troops at Elandsfontein, and he commanded the cavalry in Sir George White's forces in the battles of Reitfontein and Lombard's Kop. In the operations round Oorlogsborg he was in command for over a year, and when Kimberley was brilliantly relieved, it was Sir John French who rode at the head of the British cavalry.

When Lord Roberts went out to South Africa and took command of the British forces, the great cavalry leader continued his winning way. He was in charge of the cavalry at the capture of Bloemfontein and Pratoria, and until the end of the war he led successful attacks against the rebels.

Sir John French was, indeed, one of the British officers who did not lose his reputation in "the grave of reputations"; he enhanced it enormously.

Just Escaped from Ladysmith.

General Buller gave the casting vote in favour of Sir John French being chosen to command the cavalry in South Africa, but it was only by the skin of his teeth that he got free to take the command. He just managed to escape from Ladysmith when war was declared, by hiding himself under a seat in the last train to leave that town. That he should have achieved the great position he has as a soldier is a little curious, for sailing was his first love.

The only son of an Irish father, Commander John French, R.N., and a Scottish mother, "Jack" French, as he was called, was born in 1854. Both his parents died when he was quite a child, and he was brought up by two sisters—he had five sisters altogether.

His sisters sent him to a preparatory school at Harrow, and when he was about thirteen he passed into the *Briannia*—to learn to be a sailor. He was a wild young man in his school days—a "regular young rascal," full of mischief, high spirits, and boyish impudence, but without an ounce of vice in him.

The call of the sea gripped him for about five years, and he had risen to the rank of lieutenant when he suddenly astonished his relatives and friends by "chucking" the Navy for the Army.

Through the militia he was gazetted to the 8th Hussars, and in 1884 he went with the 19th Hussars, under Lord Wolseley, on the Nile Expedition. For his services in Egypt he received a medal and clasp and the Khedivé's star.

Born to Be Promoted.

Since then he has always been marked for promotion. To look at him you would not consider him an ideal cavalryman. In his boots he stands only about five feet six inches; and he is broad and thick-set, and inclined to be stout. But give him a horse and a division behind him and you see one of the finest and most skillfully daring cavalry leaders alive—a man who would not think twice about riding into the very valley of death itself, if needs be.

And Sir John French is something more than a brilliant leader in the field. After the marvellous feat of 1894 a good many shortcomings were apparent in the British cavalry, and it was considered necessary to re-organise this branch of the Service. The first thing to be done was to re-write the Cavalry Drill book, and to do this Sir John French was brought in from half-pay retirement to the Horse Guards. He did the work with a conscientious and thoroughness characteristic of him.

In private life Sir John French is a most popular person, but he shrubs the limelight of publicity most strenuously; in fact, so little does he talk outside his mess and domestic circles that he is called "Silent French."

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH.

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KIPPERS.

THE QUESTION OF SUGAR.

The Matter of an Adequate Supply.

The action taken by the British Government to ensure that the loss of the beet sugar of Germany and Austria shall not starve our industries does not, of course, exhaust the possibilities of useful intervention on their part. In securing, by the use of British credit, a sufficient supply of sugar for our markets, they have met the needs of the moment; but it is necessary to look forward and to see if the present emergency cannot be utilised for the ultimate advantage of the Empire as a whole. We have dedicated a large supply of sugar to ourselves, but in so doing we do not, necessarily, increase the amount available for the world's consumption. If things are left like this the raw sugar of the Continent will be merely a matter of time. It is probable that neglect of the beet crops may lead to a shortage; but this must be only temporary, for the industry is very firmly established. It has been pointed out that the beet-sugar industry owed its origin to the enterprise of Napoleon, when the Continent was cut off by British sea power from the usual sugar supplies; and in our last issue we suggested that an opportunity now occurs for the development of the beet-sugar industry in Great Britain. This view is much criticised by those who believe that a sounder course would be to develop the sugar industry in the West Indies; but so far as *United Empire* is concerned the two possibilities have never been regarded as antagonistic, but rather as complementary. Those who habitually use cane sugar have not only medical evidence in its favour, for it is recognised as a valuable heart stimulant, but are firmly convinced that it is both economical and pleasant for household purposes, being of greater sweetness and more flavour than the beet product.

Chemists declare that sugar is always sugar—its chemical ingredients do not vary; but, as Sir Henry Blake says in an article in the *Nineteenth Century*, they might just as well say that milk is always milk, yet we know how much it varies in quality. Granted, however, that cane sugar is the superior article, can it be grown at the same rates as beet-root sugar? If not it will not be able to compete in the market as the staple for many industries. The critics of beet-growing point to the not very successful attempts in that direction made in England hitherto, but the fact remains that beet sugar is most economically produced in countries adjacent to the British Isles, and that, after the war, our industries will revert to using that product unless they can get it equally cheap elsewhere. The advocates of beet-culture in England see in it a supplementary advantage as a new agricultural industry; but, again, it is difficult to see how such an industry can be established, on a basis to enable it ultimately to compete with the continental product, under our existing system of agricultural rating and taxation, and with the standard of wages which we desire to maintain. The whole question

FOOTBALL.

Three Matches Played Yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon, at the Happy Valley, in the Second Division of the Hongkong Football League, Queen's College met the University on the Naval ground, and, as the result of an interesting game, the Collegians came out the winners by the only goal scored. In the first half Queen's College secured their goal from a shot by Mossden and though in the second moiety the University tried hard to equalise, their efforts proved of no avail and the points went to Queen's.

Police v. R. E.

A friendly game between the Royal Engineers and the Police on the Club ground resulted in a draw. The soldiers secured their two points before the Police got into their stride, but before the first half had elapsed the Police reduced the lead through the agency of Reid and in the second half Wilson equalised, the Police being rather fortunate in so doing.

Tamar v. St. Joseph's College. H.M.S. Tamar beat St. Joseph's College in a friendly match by six goals to one, the scorers being, for the Tamar, Martin, Nobbs (twice), Mason and Hopper, and, for the College, Xavier. The scholars filled with a weak team and a goalie who did not shape well, and they were ill-advised not to make a change of custodians before they did, five of the goals being already scored when they arrived at that decision.

Suicide of Well-known Painter's Wife.

London, December 19.—Mrs. Mary Frances Crane, wife of Mr. Walter Crane, the noted painter, designer and writer, was found dead beside the railway tracks at King's-north in Kent. By the coroner's verdict the death is recorded as a case of suicide.

is of such importance and interest that it is to be hoped that the Royal Commission on sugar supplies will be able to study it exhaustively. The two points to be kept in view appear to us to be, first, how to ensure an adequate supply of sugar; and second, how, in so doing, to derive the maximum amount of advantage to the British Dominions by the growth of the sugar industry within their borders.—*United Empire*.

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BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	\$Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	{TUES., 9th Feb. at noon.
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Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	Tuesday, 9th February.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 23rd February.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 23rd March.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 13th April.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.

Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....\$71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, OALIAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots Wednesday, 10th March

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

O. WURIU, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Empire	8th Feb. at 11 a.m.
Aldenhay	28th Jan.	19th Feb.
St Albans

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Halching ...	W. O. Passmore.	FRI., 29th Jan. at 1 p.m.
Halwang ...	A. E. Hodgins.	TUES., 2nd Feb. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun.....	A. H. Stewart...	SUN., 31st Jan. at 10 a.m.
Haimun.....	A. H. Stewart...	WED., 3rd Feb. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Change for Better in San

Francisco Shipping.

"The feeling in San Francisco shipping circles has suddenly grown easier," Mr. M. O. Harrison, who represents marine insurance interests, remarked recently, to the San Francisco Examiner. He attributed this change to the defeat of the German raiding squadron. Mr. Harrison stated that there is a tendency to reduce insurance rates, and that, though the banks still insist on war-risk insurance on vessels and cargoes, the rates in the Pacific do not exceed 1 percent. No reduction has taken place in the Atlantic ocean.

Sold to Hongkong Shipping Firm.

The former Liebauco steamers

Kolya and Sisman, floated the

Stars and Stripes at their stern

for but a short while, says the

Cable News American of January

23, for last Thursday the Kolya

again raised the Union Jack be-

fore sailing for Wyndham, and

the Sisman is to follow suit

within the next day or two. Both

vessels, which were owned by the

Liebauco Company, Inc., of

Manila, and which were engaged

in the cattle carrying trade

between Wyndham, Northern

Australia and Manila, have been

sold to the Sisman Steamship

Company of Hongkong. The sale

of the vessels was completed

on Thursday, the day the

Kolya sailed. A temporary

transfer of registry was granted

by the British consul and after

the vessel was cleared through

the customs house, the American

flag, which the Kolya flew since

shortly after the passage of the

ship registry bill through Con-

gress last September, was hauled

down and the British flag again

raised. It is understood that the

temporary transfer granted to the

Kolya is good for six months, but

within that time the vessel will

be required to go to Hongkong

and submit to an examination by

the marine board before a new per-

manent British charter will be

granted. Before the Sisman sails

next Tuesday a temporary regis-

ter, similar to the one granted the

Kolya, will be secured. The Kolya

was built in 1883 by Workman,

Clark and Co., of Belfast, and is a

steel screw vessel of 1,801 gross

tons. She was first owned by the

Adelaide Steamship Company.

The Kolya is at present com-

manded by Captain Pooley, and

the Sisman by Captain Martinez.

Frustrated Liebauco, head of the

firm of Liebauco and Co., stated

on Friday that the vessels were

transferring back to the British

flag on account of the sale to the

Hongkong company, it being

more convenient to operate them

under the British marine laws

than under the American.

Suez Canal Neutralty.

De Telegraaf, a Dutch journal,

writes:—Is it not a touching

sight to see Germany mounting

the brash as a champion of the

oppressed neutral States, now that

Britain has practically closed the

North Sea? The North Sea, this

free ocean of Hugo Grotius,

Tromp and De Ruyter, the neutral

water par excellence, is now, with

the exception of a narrow margin,

impossible of navigation. And

never did the Norddeutsche All-

gemeine protest more furiously.

Now another neutral water is

threatened—this time not by

Britain, but by the Turks, and so

the remarkable spectacle is given

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Fri., 20th Jan. at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sat., 30th Jan. at daylight
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 30th Jan. at 3 p.m.
Kobe	Lalsang	Tues., 2nd Feb. at daylight
SHANGHAI	Chioysang	Tues., 2nd Feb. at daylight
MANILA	Talsang	Sat., 6th Feb. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & Kobe	Kumsang	Tues., 9th Feb. at daylight

FOR THE MANILA CARNIVAL.—January 31st to 7th February, 1915.

A special reduced fare of \$10 for Return Passengers will be issued for our sailings to Manila of the 23rd and 30th January, available for 30 days from date of issue. Passengers taking out those tickets are exempt from the Head Tax.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Waihaiwei.
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	Radnorshire	30th Jan.
TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.		
VICTORIA, VVER, STLE, TACOMA & PLAND.		

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

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THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
& ENGINEERING Co. OF
HONGKONG, Ltd.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
HONGKONG.SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS
FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 737' x 88' x 34'6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

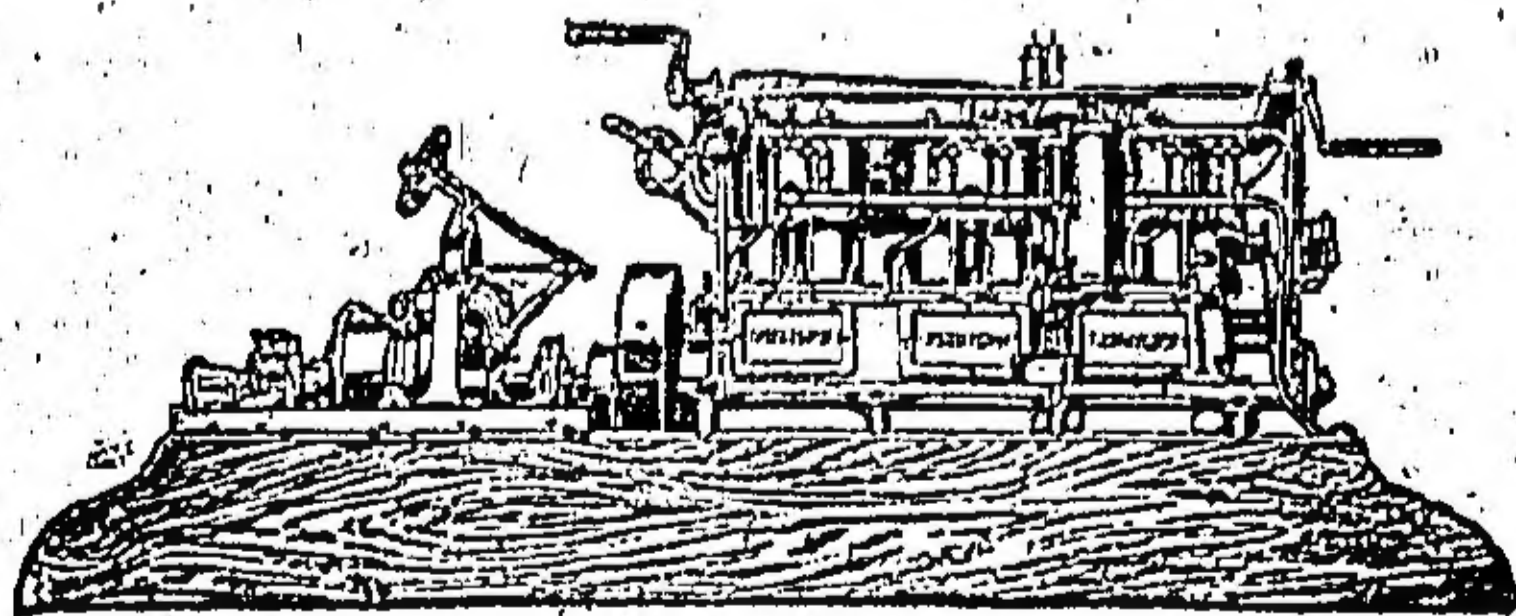
THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
efficient results.100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for:—

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PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2
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As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.

C6 type Motor and Reserve Gear.
B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR
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Telephone Address: "TAIKOODOCK"

Telephone No. 211.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London via Usual Ports of Call.	Nubia	P. & O.	19, Jan.
Marseilles via Ports	Cordillere	M. M.	6, Feb.
L'don, S'pore, via P'ang, C'bo, &c. Namur		P. & O.	31, Mar.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

New York via Ports & Suez Canal Chinese P.	S. T. Co.	8, Feb.
Victoria, B.C., & S'pore via S'hai &c. Sado M.	N. Y. K.	9, Feb.
Via B.C. T'ma via K'lung, Japan Panama M.	O. S. K.	19, Feb.
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan &c. Montague	C. P. R.	24, Feb.
San Francisco and San Pedro	M. S. Dollar	1, Mar.
San Fco via Manila & Japan &c. Persia	P. M. Co.	2, Mar.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	12, Feb.
Australian Ports	Aldenharn	G. L. Co.	14, Feb.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E.L'don &c.	Surat	B. L.	29, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	V. Ciotat	M. M.	29, Jan.
Singapore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Banri M.	D. & Co.	29, Jan.
Kobe	Laisang	J. M. Co.	2, Feb.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Kueichow	B. & S.	2, Feb.
Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima	N. Y. K.	2, Feb.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Umta	D. S. Co.	4, Feb.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	9, Feb.
Shanghai & Kobe	Kumsang	J. M. Co.	9, Feb.
Shanghai & Kobe	Kawachi	N. Y. K.	15, Feb.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Y'hama	Namur	P. & O.	20, Feb.
Shanghai	Ti'panas	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Ti'pore	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Ti'kumbang	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Ti'kiai	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Ti'liwang	J. C. J. L.	S. half O.
Japan	Ti'bodas	J. C. J. L.	F. half F.
Shanghai	Ti'mancek	J. C. J. L.	F. half F.
Singapore, Mauritius & South African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	End Feb.

TO SAIL

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

S.S. "CHINESE PRINCE"

on or about the 8th February, 1915.

For freight or information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

via SUEZ CANAL for BOSTON & NEW YORK.

via PANAMA CANAL for NEW YORK.

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1914.

Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The S.S. UMTA from Calcutta left
Saigon on the 27th inst. and may be ex-
pected here on or about the 1st Feb.The T. K. K. S. TENYO MARU will
next leave for San Francisco, via usual
ports, on Tuesday, 13th April, at noon.The E. & A. S. ST. ALBANS left
Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports
and Manila) on 27th inst. and may be
expected to arrive here on or about 18th
February.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Yuen-sang, Br. s.s. 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 20th inst.—Manila, 17th inst., Gen.— J. M. & Co.	Tippana, Dut. s.s. 2,444, A. Langre, 22nd inst.—Amoy, 20th inst., Ballast— J. C. J. L.	Telemachus, Br. s.s. 1,350, A. Fraser, 23rd inst.—Saigon, 18th inst., Gen.— Chinese.	Derwent, Br. s.s. 1,563, J. Jenkins, 22nd inst.—Saigon, 18th inst., Gen.— Chinese.	Tungus, Norw. s.s. 1,039, O. Cornelissen, 24th inst.—Bangkok, 16th inst., Rice—Chinese.	Nippon Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,469, K. Hashimoto, 25th inst.—Shanghai, 22nd inst., Gen.—T. K. K.	Ukai Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,659, Tasaka, 24th inst.—Wakamatsu, 18th inst., Coal—M. B. K.	Radnorshire, Br. s.s. 2,699, Williams, 25th inst.—Manila, 22nd inst., Gen.— J. M. & Co.	Kueichow, Br. s.s. 1,320, Forsyth, 26th inst.—Haiphong, 22nd inst., Gen.— B. & S.	Standard, Norw. s.s. 894, H. B. Bull, 26th inst.—Swatow, 25th inst., Gen.— Rice—T. & Co.	Hiyoshi Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,493, S. Fujie, 26th inst.—Moji, 21st inst., Gen.— O. S. K.	Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,929, Leask, 26th inst.— Manila, 23rd inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Prometheus, Norw. s.s. 1,024, U. Jensen, 27th inst.—Bangkok, 18th inst., Rice—T. & Co.	Holhow, Br. s.s. 855, W. Freer, 27th inst.— Hoibow, 25th inst., Rice—B. & S.	Varg, Norw. s.s. 873, J. Jensen, 27th inst.— Swatow, 26th inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Haiching, Br. s.s. 1,257, W. O. Passmore, 27th inst.—Swatow, 26th inst., Gen.—D. L. & Co.	Menelaus, Br. s.s. 3,060, Wm. Simpson, 27th inst.—Singapore, 20th inst., Gen.—B. & S.	Dalgi Maru, Jap. s.s. 846, S. Nukushige, 27th inst.—Swatow, 26th inst., Gen.—O. S. K.
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TIDE TABLE.

25th Jan., to 31st Jan, 1915.

Day	High Water	Low Water	Day	High Water	Low Water
Mon.	6 13 37	10 0 34	Mon.	6 13 37	10 0 34
Tues.	6 13 37	10 0 34	Tues.	6 13 37	10 0 34
Wed.	6 13 37	10 0 34	Wed.	6 13 37	10 0 34
Thurs.	6 13 37	10 0 34	Thurs.	6 13 37	10 0 34
Fri.	6 13 37	10 0 34	Fri.	6 13 37	10 0 34
Sat.	6 13 37	10 0 34	Sat.	6 13 37	10 0 34
Sun.	6 13 37	10 0 34	Sun.	6 13 37	10 0 34

m morning. a afternoon.

TO SAIL

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY CO.'S
STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE INTERMEDIATE STEAMSHIP

"MONTEACLE"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVERAccepting Cargo and Passengers for Canada, the United States,
West Indies, London, etc.

24th FEBRUARY & 1st MAY.

Subsequent dates of sailing will be announced later.

Passage Rates:—

VANCOUVER £31; LONDON £43 & £45.

Rates to other points furnished upon application.

For Freight or Passage apply—

D. W. CRADDOCK.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1915.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO."GLEN" & "SHIRE" JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE
to NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS.New high power twin screw steamers, offering
excellent accommodation.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND.

All vessels fitted with refrigerating machinery, wireless tele-
graphy, electric light and steam heating apparatus. A qualified
doctor also stewardess carried.

For passage and further information apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Agents.

CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVI-
GATION CO., LTD.From CALOUTTA, PENANG
and SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"FOOKSANG,"

having arrived from the above
Ports Consignees of cargo by her
are hereby informed that their
goods will be delivered from
alongside.Cargo, impeding the discharge
or remaining on board after noon
the 22nd inst., will be landed at
Consignee's risk and expense.No Fire Insurance will be
effected.Bills of Lading will be count-
ersigned by:—JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
From SAN FRANCISCO, via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
and SHANGHAI.The above named Steamer hav-
ing arrived, Consignees of cargo
are hereby notified to send in their
Bills of Lading for countersign-
ature, and to take immediate
delivery of cargo from alongside.Cargo remaining undelivered
on 27th January at noon
will be landed at Consignees'
risk and expense and delivery
must then be taken from the
Company's Godown.No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.No claim will be recognised
after the Goods have left the
Steamer or Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered on 1st
February, at 5 p.m. will be subject
to rent and landing charges.All chafed and otherwise dam-
aged Cargo to be left on board
or in the Godown, and examina-
tion of same to be held on 3rd
February at 10 a.m.All Claims must be filed
on or before 15th February,
otherwise they will not be
recognised.O. WURIU,
Actg. Agent.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process,
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER BILL AT ORDINARY TIDING STAGES	RISE OF WIND STAGES	WATER
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	200'	15' top 10' bottom	20'	1' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	211'	15'	18' 6"	1' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	254'	15' 1"	14'	1' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 4 Kowloon	250'	15'	14'	1' 6"	
TAI-KOK-TSUI					
Commercial Dock	160'	15'	20'	1' 6"	
ABERDEEN					
Hong Dock	430'	21'	15'	1'	
Patent Dock	321'	21'	15'	1'	

OFFICE: KOWLOON.
Telephone No. 1 K.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

T.M. DYER & Co., 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1915.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon.

There were present:—H. E. the Governor, Sir Henry May, His Excellency Major-General F. H. Kelly, C.B., The Hon. Colonial Secretary, Mr. C. Severn.

The Hon. Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Mr. S. B. O. Ross.

The Hon. Attorney General, Mr. J. H. Kemp.

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe.

The Hon. Director of Public Works, Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G.

The Hon. Capt. Sept. of Police, Mr. C. Mellvaine Messer.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

The Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak.

Mr. M. J. Breen, Clerk of Councils.

A Masonic Matter.

The Hon. Mr. E. Shellim moved the first reading of a Bill intituled

An Ordinance to provide for the incorporation of the Trustees of Inland Lot No. 31, and the buildings thereon known as, Zetland Hall.

The Hon. Mr. Landale seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The objects and reasons stated:—

Zetland Hall is the property of the Zetland Lodge of Freemasons, No. 524 E.O. of Hongkong. The property is vested in five members of the Lodge as Trustees for the Lodge. Particular Trustees from time to time leave the Colony or die, whereby considerable expense is entailed owing to the fresh documents which it is necessary to make out. Cases of absence result in inconveniences and delay owing to the difficulty of communicating with the absent Trustees and, sometimes, of ascertaining their whereabouts. The Lodge is desirous of avoiding these disadvantages and of having the Trustees incorporated so that they may not in future be subject to them. Application for incorporation has been made to the Government and the present Bill gives effect to the desire of the Lodge.

Stamp Ordinance.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Stamp Ordinance, 1901.

In doing so, he said that the Bill was intended to give the Governor-in-Council power to authorize documents which had not been stamped before execution, and which could not be stamped afterwards, to be stamped in exceptional cases. Cases might occur in which the execution of any document properly stamped might be impossible and where there was no intention at the time of execution to defraud the revenue.

The Bill was read a second time, passed through committee stage, read a third time and passed.

Deputy Official Receivers.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to remove doubts as to the power of the Governor to appoint Deputy Official Receivers and as to the validity of the acts of persons appointed to be Deputy Official Receivers or attached to the office of the Official Receiver before the commencement of this Ordinance.

In doing so, he said that the object of the Bill was to give His Excellency express powers to appoint such persons as Deputy Official Receivers and to remove certain doubts which had now arisen as to the power to appoint such persons and as to the validity of the acts done by them when so appointed.

THE TIGER AGAIN.

Said to Have Eaten a Pony.

A farmer at Ping Yuen Village has reported to the police that his pony has been eaten by a tiger. The pony was tethered near the house.

P. C. Goucher went to the spot and found the paws of the tiger near the carcass of the pony, which was partly eaten. The paws measured eight inches across.

Ping Yuen is a small village on the British frontier, near Tai Koo Lung Station.

Left for Home.

Mr. F. Bevington left for Ilome on the Katori Maru to-day.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—Standard Oil Co., \$50.

The Bill was subsequently read a third time and passed.

Military Stores.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinances, 1862 and 1914.

Alien Enemies' Affairs.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Alien Enemies (Winding up) Ordinance, 1914.

In doing so, the Attorney General said it was not proposed to proceed beyond the second reading of the Bill to-day and the committee stage would be taken at a later meeting of the Council.

The second clause of the Bill will to prevent actions being brought unnecessarily against the liquidators in respect to the affairs of alien enemies whose affairs they are winding up. It was clearly undesirable that any one creditor should be able to take proceedings and thus secure priority over all the other creditors, and it was also undesirable that the estate should be saddled with the costs of such action. It was also proposed that actions should not be brought without the consent of the Government. The provision was based upon the bankruptcy law, where, of course, it was impossible to bring any action against a bankrupt after a receiving order had been made without the consent of the Court. In the Bill the consent of His Excellency was substituted for that of the Court as the winding up was by the Government rather than by the Court.

A section also provided that if permission had been obtained to bring an action no execution should be levied without the consent of His Excellency. In the recent Trading With the Enemy Act, passed in England, there was provided a person as custodian to whom monies payable to the alien enemy might be paid, and it was provided that no execution of any kind should be levied against the property. This Bill did not go so far as that, but it provided that no execution should issue without the permission of the Governor. It also provided that actions against the liquidator should be binding upon the alien enemy whom he represented, and it also gave power to the Court to stay any action against the liquidator or against the alien enemy.

The Bill was read a second time, and the Council was adjourned sine die.

THE UNIVERSITY FETE.

Arrangements for Saturday's Fixture.

The public of Hongkong will have an opportunity on Saturday next of enjoying itself, and doubtless plenty of people will take advantage of the chance to see over the University and to attend the excellent concert arranged.

The admission to the grounds is 50 cents, and this includes entrance to the concert. It should be noticed that children will be charged the same fees as adults. Tickets are obtainable from various well-known ladies connected with the University, but payment may be made at the gates.

It is easily possible for the visitors to thoroughly enjoy themselves for a half a dollar entrance fee, as there will be a military band, and all the scientific laboratories will be on view. For those who wish to try their skill there are various side-shows, such as Aunt Sally, etc., while for the children of all ages a Punch and Judy show has been provided. Chinese magicians and marionettes will also perform, and these side-shows require only a few 10 cent pieces to enable the visitor to see them all.

In connection with the concert, H.E. the Governor has very kindly consented to give a recitation, and various other well-known people have their names on the programme.

A certain amount of activity is noticeable at the University, which leads one to suppose that efforts are being made to provide suitable decorations. In any case there seems to be plenty provided for the small entrance fee of 50 cents, and as all of the proceeds will go direct to the Prince of Wales' Fund it is to be hoped that a good sum will be realized.

"CAN'T DRINK THE LOT."

Selling Liquors without a Licence.

This morning, at the Police Court, before Mr. Hazelland, Mr. W. E. L. Shenon, of Messrs. Dawson, Looker, Dawson, and Harston, made an application for the rehearing of the case in which Li Chi was fined \$300 for selling intoxicating liquors without a licence at 326, Queen's Road West.

Inspector P. O'Sullivan informed his Worship that the prosecution would prove that eleven bottles of wine had been purchased from the defendant, who had brought them to auction.

In the course of his evidence, the Inspector said that he told the defendant that he could not sell the wine without a licence and the defendant said:—"What am I to do with it—I can't drink the lot."

The case was adjourned sine die.

OPIUM CAPTURE.

Drug Sold in Hotel Servants' Quarters.

Revenue Officer Wilden, at the Police Court, this morning, explained to Mr. Hazelland how he managed an opium haul yesterday. Agents of the officer, it appears, were sent to the servants' quarters of the King Edward Hotel for the purpose of effecting a transaction in opium.

The purchase was made, twenty-four tael passing from the vendor to the buyer.

Mr. Hazelland found the case proved and imposed a fine of \$2,400.

WAR NOTES.

Our Unique Position in the Overseas Trade.

In the midst of the greatest war the world has ever seen, and with in a couple of hundred miles of the Western battlefields, we carried on overseas trade during the month of October representing more than eighty-seven millions sterling. To be exact, we imported raw materials and goods worth \$31,550,239, we exported our products to the value of \$28,601,815, and we re-exported merchandise, etc., worth \$7,179,857. The why and the wherefore of these impressive facts can be summed up in two words—"Our Navy."

It is futile to tabulate returns coincident with a great European war, and drag out for comparison record figures scored during peace. There is nothing marvellous in the "decreases" which some of the daily papers set out in black type, the marvel of the matter is that we, though one of the leading combatants, still retain our unique position at the head of the export trade.

Moreover, the monthly returns are showing progressive improvement. If we take the percentage of the decreases in each of the last three months compared with the same periods in 1913, it can be shown that the decline all round was slightly larger in October than in September, but that compared with August both exports and re-exports exhibit a decided improvement.

As Mr. Churchill reminded us at the Guildhall, our motto is "Business as usual" during alterations to the map of Europe, and we look to the Navy to make that good. At the same time he was able to state that at the end of 100 days of war the Navy, in spite of the loss of ships and men, was in every branch, compared with our enemies, stronger than when war was declared.

Germany's Coming Bankruptcy. Englishmen were assured months ago that finance will play a large part in determining the war, and the truth of this proposition is becoming daily more apparent. Information placed at our disposal during the past few days from a reliable source shows that, financially and economically, Germany is already on the edge of an abyss from which nothing can save her. The disposition which has been shown to "hack a way through" at all costs is thus capable of an explanation other than that of sheer lunacy.

The plain blunt fact of the matter is that unless Germany wins this war and receives a huge indemnity she will have to face a financial crisis unparalleled in the history of any country—and we all know that she cannot win.

To those who understand the foundations of her commerce and the inner workings of her financial system, Germany's coming bankruptcy is as plainly foreshadowed in flaming letters as that other warning on the wall—the unmistakable staidness of her soldiers and her brutal disregard of all that men have hitherto held sacred.

The Foundations of Germany's National Wealth.

The national wealth of Germany has been the subject of unctuous discourses by German professors, who have not forgotten to point out that it has increased more rapidly than that of any other country. The expansion, it is now confidently asserted, will prove to be that of a bubble destined shortly to burst. The real property market is just now a nightmare to the Germans, and no wonder! The wildest and most successful speculations have been indulged in, and many large buildings containing up to 300 flats have been run up, which to-day are heavily mortgaged. It has always been the dream of the small businessmen or shopkeepers

who have saved a few thousand pounds to possess some property and to live on the rent, speculating meanwhile on the probable increase in value. This business is so universal that big banks have been erected simply with the object of giving mortgages. In Berlin alone the paid-up capital of these banks amounts to over \$50,000,000 and the issue of debentures surpasses that figure. Since the war property has gone down, rents are not fully paid, and interest on the mortgages cannot be found. In short, the general loss is enormous.

Paralysis of German Overseas Trade.

The mainstay of the finances of any country depends upon the export. Germany's large export trade has been built up on a lavish extension of credit to her customers. With the outbreak of war no money came in and factories have been obliged to close down, as they are not receiving sufficient money to pay even the wages of their work people. In ordinary times the banks discount book debts, but even Germany's best customers—Great Britain and her colonies—no longer pay over, and the banks now decline to give any further advances or facilities. The English Fleet has made the German export trade a dead letter and there is no prospect of its revival.

From 60 to 70 per cent. of Germany's efficient workmen have been turned into soldiers and many factories are closed for the want of raw material. Most of the works are run by limited companies, whose shares have become practically valueless. In Germany when a big firm owes money to a bank the bank will finance the concern, in order to make a limited company of it and take shares against the debt. At the present time the banks are loaded with such shares.

Note Issues Unrepresented by Gold.

At the outbreak of the war there was a run on the banks and they paid out fully. Even the Reich Bank paid gold to anyone until July 31st, but by a special law the State Bank was allowed to issue an unlimited amount of notes, not considering gold reserves against them. The consequence of this was that suddenly no gold was to be seen, and the increase of gold reserves in the State Banks are mostly due to the banks, post offices, etc., being forced to remit their gold to the bank. On top of this the Government have founded a new bank solely to advance money upon shares or merchandise. This bank is called a State Loan Bank. They issued their own notes, representing, up to the end of September, \$20,000,000. There is gold against this issue, though the public are forced to take these notes as payment. On October 5th an extra issue of \$25,000,000 of notes was hurriedly decided upon.

The War Loan.

The War Loan has been the greatest complication of during finance ever witnessed, the municipalities, insurance companies, savings banks and other banks having been more or less compelled to subscribe. It was expected that the subscriptions to this loan would amount to close upon \$800,000,000, but in spite of everything it only realized \$220,000,000, and it will be extremely difficult to raise further sums.

The Climax.

The cost of this war will be greater to Germany than to any other country. At the same time she has to suffer a diminution of revenue in the shape of income tax, the cessation of import duties, the absence of big profits from the State railways and the practical stoppage of the postal service.

People are absolutely in the dark as to the financial standing of even the biggest banks. The \$100,000,000 which in July

CHINESE AT LAW.

In the Summary Court, this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, the Fat Lee firm sued Yau Woon-wan, alias Yau Sang-kee, a prisoner thereof, for \$353.38, balance due for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. E. M. Tozer appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Crowther Smith appeared for the defendant.

Judgment was given for the defendant with costs.

BIJOU THEATRE.

A Fine Series of War Pictures.

The war has not, after all, banished our old friend Willes from the cinematograph film, for he turned up smiling, once more, at the Bijou Theatre last night, in "The Compromising Sunshade," a comedy which gives full play to the celebrated artist's amazing power to make the beholders laugh. "The Girl Next Door" is another bright little comedy, and a descriptive picture, in colours, of Benares and the neighbourhood also demands special mention. But the main attraction at the Bijou just now is a new and better-than-ever series of war pictures, in which our Indian troops find a leading place, and which gives one a good general idea of what has happened and is happening in Poland and on the Meuse. On Saturday a new aviation drama, in four parts, under the title of "Like the Eagle" will be screened, for the first time in Hongkong.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Order issued to-day, by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V. D., states:—

Joined.—Pte. A. Young joined the Corps on 28th inst., allotted Corps No. 1745 and posted to Signalling Section.

Transfer.—Pte. H. W. Ramsey from Right Section M. G. Co. to Signalling Section, dated 28.1.15.

Parades.—Parades for Friday 29th instant, nil.

Programme for February.—5.15 p.m. Mondays (except February 22) N.C.O.'s drill on the Cricket Ground, 5.15 p.m. Tuesdays and Thursdays (except February 23) Nos. 1 and 2 Sections Artillery and Left Section M. G. Co.—10 p.m. drill at Headquarters. Remainder: Tuesday, 2nd, Company Drill and Rifle Exercises under Company Commander; Thursday, 4th, Skirmishing under Company Commander; Tuesday, 9th, Bayonet Fighting under C.O. Commanders; Thursday, 11th, Battalion Drill under Commanding Officer; Tuesday, 16th, Route March under Commanding Officer; Thursday, 18th, Musketry Exercises and Aiming Drill under Co. Commanders; Thursday, 25th, Bayonet Fighting under Company Commanders.

Detail.—Orderly Officer, Lieut. C. Smith; Orderly Sergeant, Sergt. Hegarty; To furnish Guard to-night, Scouts Company; to-morrow, Scouts Company.

represented the market value of the share capital of the eight largest banks in Berlin is stated to be now worth only half that sum. Already the banks state that no dividends will be paid for some years to come. The position is more or less precarious. No further advances are being made and all loans have been withdrawn wherever possible. The Reich Bank has issued over \$200,000,000 of notes, the Special Loan Bank over \$55,000,000. At present all gold is controlled by the Government, and the amount held by the Reich Bank is about \$30,000,000.

The purchase price of German notes in different countries, unfortunately indicates the position. In Holland German notes fetch 12 per cent. less than their original value; Austrian notes 20 per cent. less. Further comment is needless.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

RUSSIAN ELECTED BY NARROW MAJORITY.

German Candidate Rejected.

Voting began again yesterday morning at 10 o'clock and continued steadily, though the offices were less crowded during the morning than on Thursday, says the N. C. Daily News of January 23. It was evident that the number of votes recorded would constitute a record for Shanghai, as was of course to be expected in the special circumstances. We understand that between 800 and 900 voters went to the poll on Thursday, and this number alone exceeds the total number of votes cast at the last election.

The Japanese were observed to be making special efforts to ensure that the votes to which they are entitled were registered. They had a man in attendance to take down the names of Japanese who came to vote, thus being kept posted with regard to absences, who no doubt were hastily called out towards the hour for closing the poll.

During the first half hour, about twenty-five votes were recorded at the office on The Bund, and double that number at Hongkew. The election proceeded with even less incident than on the previous day, no further attempt being made to enliven the proceedings with sensational placards, or literary efforts designed to catch the unwary.

The Result.

The work of counting votes was capably and quickly done by the scrutineers, Messrs. W. S. Jackson and L. A. J. Mackay, and at 8.20 the result was made known. Mr. E. C. Pearce was returned at the top of the poll, and all the British candidates, with the American and Russian representatives, were elected. Count Jezierski obtained the ninth place by only a small majority over the Japanese candidate, and the German candidate was at the bottom of the poll, a considerable number of votes in arrears. The official return reads as follows:—

E. C. Pearce 1,032
E. L. Egan 837
A. S. P. White Cooper 925
W. L. Morrison 900
H. C. Gulland 896
O. G. S. Mackie 892
A. Hide 889
J. Johnstone 878
Count L. Jezierski 870

The total number of votes polled was 1,236, and there were twenty-five spoiled papers.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The following will represent the Hongkong Cricket Club against the Garrison on the Club ground on Saturday, 30th January; play will commence at 2.15 p.m. —Messrs. R. Hancock (Captain), R. N. Anderson, D. E. Dunneley, A. L. Gace, R. Kennedy, M. M. Mans, E. J. R. Mitchell, S. S. Moore, T. E. Pearce, G. R. Syer, and R. P. Tharsfield.

WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

Dividend of Seven Per Cent.

Subject to audit, the Directors of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd. will recommend at the annual meeting of shareholders the following distribution of profits:—

To pay a Dividend of 7 per cent. \$210,000.00

To write off Wharves, Launches, Lighters, &c. 122,170.38

To carry forward 101,107.41

\$433,277.80

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKERTHE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction onFRIDAY,
the 29th January, 1915, com-
mencing at 11 a.m. at No. 13
Humphreys Avenue, Kowloon.
The Whole of the Valuable
Household Furniturecomprising:—
Fumed Oak dining room suite
(sideboard, extension dining table
and chairs), Oak Escrioire, Oak
hatstand, Hide-covered arm-
chairs, Royal Doulton dinner &
breakfast sets, crockery etc.Easy chairs upholstered in silk
poplin, Rosewood & Maple occa-
sional chairs upholstered in silk
tapestry, Wilton pile carpet and
rug, picture, silk embroidered
screens, blackwood joss table.Fumed oak bedroom suite
(wardrobe, toilet table, wash-
stand & bedstead), toilet crockery
etc.Aluminium cooking utensils,
ice chest etc.Catalogues will be issued.
On view from Thursday, the
28th January.Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.THE Undersigned has received
instructions from Maj.
Pritchard to sell by Public Auction onFRIDAY,
the 29th January, 1915, com-
mencing at 2.30 p.m. at his re-
sidence No. 2 Des Vaux Villas
(51 the Peak).The Whole of His Valuable
Household Furniture.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view from Thursday, the
28th January, 1915.Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction onSATURDAY,
the 30th January, 1915, com-
mencing at 10.30 a.m. at his
Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.
A Quantity of Valuable House-
hold Furniture.Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction onSATURDAY,
the 30th January, 1915, com-
mencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales
Rooms, Duddell Street.120 High Class Tweed &
Serge Suit Lengths
20 Dozen Wool & Silk
SingletsAlso
A Quantity of Black & Tan
Boots & Shoes.On view from Friday, the 29th
January.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL
ESTATE, LIMITED.Notice is hereby given that the
First Ordinary Meeting of Share-
holders in this Company will be
held at the Offices of Messrs.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on
Tuesday, the 2nd February, 1915,
at 11.45 a.m. for the purpose of
receiving the report of the Direc-
tors together with the statement
of Accounts for the year ending
31st December, 1914.The Register of Shares of the
Company will be closed from
Friday, 22nd January, to Tuesday
2nd February, 1915, (both days
inclusive) during which period no
Transfer of Shares can be regis-
tered.By order of the Board of
Directors:THE HONGKONG CENTRAL
ESTATE LTD.,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to
The General Managers,
Hongkong, 13th January, 1915.Don't forget after the Show
Surper, and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDRA CAFE,
Queen Tl. 1st night.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
HONGKONG.

For a Short Season Only. To-night, THUR., JAN. 28.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

Presents Messrs. Philip Brahm & Campbell's Co.,

"THE GROTESQUES"

The Laughter-makers.

From the Savoy Theatre, London. In addition to a full musical
programme of solo and concerted numbers, the Company will play
the undermentioned Extravaganzas on the following dates:—
Thursday & Friday 28 & 29 Jan.—"THE VILLAGE CONCERT."
Sat. & Mon. 30 Jan. & 1 Feb.—"AMATEUR THEATRICALS."

"All Right on the Night."

Tues. & Wed. 2 & 3 Feb.—"THE TELEPHONE BELLE."
Thursday & Friday 4 & 5 Feb.—"THE MAYOR'S MATINEE."

Saturday, February 6.

Special Programme; particulars will be announced later.
Please note that on each change of performance the entire
musical programme is also changed.

Doors open 8.30 p.m. Curtain 9.15 p.m.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

THEATRE ROYAL,
HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH,

AT 9 P.M.

GRAND CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. the Governor,
Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General Kelly, C.B., and
Commodore Anstruther, C.M.G.

IN AID OF THE

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 29th January, 1915.

The Startling Detective Story

in 4 Parts—4,000 Feet Long.

"THE FAMILY DIAMOND."

New Comic, Historical & Interesting Films.

Matinees

Every Wednesday, Saturday & Sunday.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT I

TO-NIGHT II

WAR PICTURES, comprising:

"THE EUROPEAN WAR OF 1914"

"THE MEUSE VALLEY AFTER THE BATTLE"

"ANIMATED WAR GAZETTE"

"THE INDIAN ARMY IN FRANCE"

also
Great Comic Pictures.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, December 4, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut, —Mei Lung Pa	lb. 21	Butter, —	lb. 21
" Corned, —Ham Ngau Yuk	" 21	" Roast, —Shin	" 21
" Roast, —Shin	" 21	" Breast, —Ngau Lam	" 19
" Soup, —Tong Yuk	" 16	" Steak, —Ngau Yuk Pa	" 22
" do., —Sirloin—Ngau Lau	" 33	" Sausages, —Ngau Cheung	" 26
Bullock's Brains, —No	per set 12	" Tongue, fresh, —Ngau Li	each 50
" Tongue, fresh, —Ngau Li	each 50	" Corned, —Ham Ngau Li	" 60
" Head, —Ngau Tau	" \$1.20	" Heart, —Ngau Sum	lb. 14
" Hump, Salt, —Ngau Kin	" 22	" Feet, —Ngau Keuk	each 12
" Kidneys, —Ngau Yiu	" 20	" Tail, —Ngau Mei	" 13
" Liver, —Ngau Kon	lb. 13	" Tripe (undressed), —Ngau To	" 6
" Calves' Head & Feet, —Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set \$1.20	" Mutton Chop, —Yeung Pui Kwai	lb. 26
" Leg, —Yeung Pui	" 26	" Shoulder, —Yeung Shan	" 24
" Saddle, —	" 27	" Pigs Chidlings, —Chu Chong	" 27
" Brains, —Chu No	per set 24	" Feet, —Chu Keuk	lb. 14
" Fry, —Chu Chup	" 16	" Head, —Chu Tau	" 18
" Heart, —Chu Sam	each 12	" Kidneys, —Chu Yiu	" 18
" Liver, —Chu Kon	lb. 30	" Pork Chop, —Chu Pui Kwai	" 26
" Corned, —Ham Chu Yuk	" 30	" Fat or Lard, —Chu Yau	" 20
" Sheep's Head and Feet, —Yeung Tau Keuk	set 60	" Heart, —Yeung Sam	each 8
" Kidneys, —Yeung Yiu	" 12	" Liver, —Yeung Kon	lb. 27
" Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	" 22	" Suat, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	" 22
" Suat, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	" 22	" Mutton, —Shang Yeung Yau	" 27
" Veal, —Ngau Tsai Yuk	" 19	" Sausages, —Ngau Tsai Cheung	" 20
" Lard, —Chu Yau	" 22		

POULTRY.

Chicken, —Kai Tsai	lb. 30	Capons, Large, Small, —Sin Kai	" 30
Ducks, —Ap	" 24	Doves, —Pan Kau	" 18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 24	Fowls, Canton, —Kai	lb. 24
" Hainan, —Hoi Nam Kai	" 28	" Geese, —Ngo	" 24
Pigeons, Canton, —Pak Kap	each 20	" Holbow, —Hoi How Pak Kap	" 25
" Snipe, —Sha Tsai	each 23	" Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb. 65
" Hen, —" Nal	" 45		

FISH.

Barbel, —Ka Yu	lb. 18	Bream, —Pin Yu	" 20
Canton Fresh Water Fish, —Hoi Sin Yu	" 17	Carp, —Li Yu	" 19
Catfish, —Ohik Yu	" 15	Codfish, —Man Yu	" 16
Crabs, —Hai	" 24	Outtle Fish, —Mok Yu	" 18
Dab, —Sha Mang Yu	" 14	Dace, —Wong Mei Lap	" 15
Dog Fish, —Tit To Sha	" 12	Eels, Conger, —Hoi Man	" 13
" Fresh water, —Tam Sui Yu	" 20	Eels, Yellow, —Wong Sin	" 32
Frogs, —Tin Kai	" 33	Garoupa, —Shek Pan	" 45
Gudgeon, —Pak Kap Yu	" 18	Herrings, —Tso Pak	" 25
Halibut, —Cheung Kwan Kap	" 28	Labrus, —Wong Fa Yu	" 20
Loach, —Wa Yu	" 26	Lobsters, —Lang Ha	" 30
Mackerel, —Chi Yu	" 20	Monk Fish, —Mong Yu	" 32
Miller, —Chai Yu	" 20	Oysters, —Shang Ho	" 24
Parrot Fish, —Kai Kang Yu	" 12	Parch, —Tan Lo	" 24
Pike, —Ka Pan Fong	" 18	Plaice, —Pan Yu	" 14
Pomfret, Black, —Hak Chong	" 28	Pomfret, White, —Pak Chong	" 32
Pravna, —Ming Ha	" 40	Ray, —Pai Pa Sha	" 12
Rock Fish, —Shek Kiu Kung	" 18	Roach, —Chun Yu	" 12
Salmon, —Ma Yau	" 35	Shark, —Sha Yu	" 8
Skate, —Po Yu	" 10	Shrimps, —Ha	" 24
Snapper, —Lap Yu	" 32	Sole, —Fat Sha Yu	" 32
Tench, —Wan Yu	" 20	Turbot, —Oho How Yu	" 20
Turtles, small, fresh water, —Keuk Yu	" 64		

FRUITS.

Almonds, —Bang Yan	lb. 35	Apples, (California) —Kam Shan Ping Kho	" 18
" (Chefoo) —In Chun Ping Kho	" 18	" Small, —Hoi Tong	" 18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, —San Shing Hong Chiu	lb. 1	" (brides), —Macao, —San Heung Chiu	" 3
Chestnuts, Chinese, —Fong Lut	" 18		

肉食

Carambola, —Yeung To	" 0	Coconuts, —Ye Tse	each 12
Grapes, —Po Tai Tse	" 30	Lemons, China, —Ling Mung	" 6
" America, —Kam Shan Llag Mung	" 10	Lichees Dried, —Lai Chi, small Stone	" 30
" Fresh, —	" 30	Oranges, (Canton), —Shan-shang Tim Ching	lb. 10
" Sweet, —	" 10	Pears, (American), —Kam San Shooi Lay	" 10
" (Canton), —Cochan, —Fai Li	" 10	Peanuts, —Fa Shang	" 10
Persimmons Large, —Hung Tse	" 8	Pine-apples, 1st quality, —Pan Ti Po Lo	each 1
" 2nd, —Chung-tang Po Lo	" 1	Plantain, —Tai Chiu	lb. 3
Plums, —Swatow, Hung Lai	" 1	Pumelo, Siam, —Chim Lo Yau	each 16
" Shanghai, —Lo Kwat	" 16	Walnuts, —Hop To	lb. 15
Water Melon, —(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each 1		

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb. 1	Beans, (French), —Macao, —Oh Moo Pin Tau	" 1
" (French) Shanghai, —Sheung Hai Pin	" 8	" Sprout, —Ah Chai	" 10
" Long, —Tan Kok	" 10	Beet Root, —Hung Chai Tau	each 8
Bitter Squash, —Fu Kwa	" 8	Brinjals, Green, —Ching Yuan Kwa	" 8
" Red, —Hung Ke	" 8	Cabbage, Chinese, (common), —Kai Tsoi	" 10
Cabbage, Shanghai, —Ye Tsoi	" 14	Cane Shoots, bunch, —Kau Shan	lb. 8
Carrots, —Kam Shan	" 12	Celery, Chinese, —Tong Kan Tsoi	" 12
Chillies Dried, —Kon Lap Chiu	" 30	" Red, —Hung Fa Chiu	" 18
" Green, —Ching Lap Chiu	" 12	Curry Stuff, English, —Ka Li Chiu Lin	" 10
Cucumbers, —Ching Kwa	each 10	Garlic, —San Tau	lb. 8
Ginger, young, —Sun Tse Keung	" 8	" old, —Lo Keung	" 8
Horseradish, Shanghai, —Lik Kan	" 15	Indian Corn, —Suk Mai	each 5
Lettuce, —Yeung Shang Tsoi	" 1	Water Chestnuts, —Ma Tai	lb. 6
" Mandarin, —Kwai Lam Ma Tai	" 8	Mushrooms, Fresh, —Shang Cho Ko	" 5
Musk Melon, Amer. —Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 12	Okraes, —	" 12
Onions Bombay, —Yeung Chong Tau	" 8	" Green, —Shang Chong	" 8
" Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	" 8	Parley, —Kun Tsoi	lb. 8
Green Peas, —Ching Tau	lb. 1	Potatoes, Sweet, —Pan Shu	" 3
" Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Shu Tse	" 3	" Japan, —Yut Pan Shu Tse	" 8
" American, —Fa Ki Shu Tse	" 8	" Foochow, —Foo-chow Shu Tse	" 3
Pumpkin, —Tong Kwa	" 3	Radish, —Hung Lo Pak Tsai	" 5
Rhubarb (Fresh), —Tai Wong	" 12	Sage, —Tse So	" 8
Shallots, —Kon Ching Tau	" 8	Spinach, —Yin Tsoi	" 5
Tomatoes, —Fan Ke	" 8	Taro, —Wa Tau	" 5
Turnips, Punt, (Long), —Lo Pak	" 5	" English, —Yeung Lo Pak	" 4
Vegetable Marrow, —Chit Kwa	" 4	" (American), —Kam-san Chit Kwa	" 15
Water Cross, —Sai Yeung Tsoi	" 6	Lily root, —Lin Ngau	" 6
Yams, —Ta Shu	" 6	" English, —Yeung Kan Chai	" 1
" Tau	" 1		

海鮮

Barbel, —Ka Yu	lb. 18	Bream, —Pin Yu	" 20
Canton Fresh Water Fish, —Hoi Sin Yu	" 17	Carp, —Li Yu	" 19
Catfish, —Ohik Yu	" 15	Codfish, —Man Yu	" 16
Crabs, —Hai	" 24	Outtle Fish, —Mok Yu	" 18
Dab, —Sha Mang Yu	" 14	Dace, —Wong Mei Lap	" 15
Dog Fish, —Tit To Sha	" 12	Eels, Conger, —Hoi Man	" 13
" Fresh water, —Tam Sui Yu	" 20	Eels, Yellow, —Wong Sin	" 32
Frogs, —Tin Kai	" 33	Garoupa, —Shek Pan	" 45
Gudgeon, —Pak Kap Yu	" 18	Herrings, —Tso Pak	" 25
Halibut, —Cheung Kwan Kap	" 28	Labrus, —Wong Fa Yu	" 20
Loach, —Wa Yu	" 26	Lobsters, —Lang Ha	" 30
Mackerel, —Chi Yu	" 20	Monk Fish, —Mong Yu	" 32
Miller, —Chai Yu	" 20	Oysters, —Shang Ho	" 24
Parrot Fish, —Kai Kang Yu	" 12	Parch, —Tan Lo	" 24
Pike, —Ka Pan Fong	" 18	Plaice, —Pan Yu	" 14
Pomfret, Black, —Hak Chong	" 28	Pomfret, White, —Pak Chong	" 32
Pravna, —Ming Ha	" 40	Ray, —Pai Pa Sha	" 12
Rock Fish, —Shek Kiu Kung	" 18	Roach, —Chun Yu	" 12
Salmon, —Ma Yau	" 35	Shark, —Sha Yu	" 8
Skate, —Po Yu	" 10	Shrimps, —Ha	" 24
Snapper, —Lap Yu	" 32	Sole, —Fat Sha Yu	" 32
Tench, —Wan Yu	" 20	Turbot, —Oho How Yu	" 20
Turtles, small, fresh water, —Keuk Yu	" 64		

菓子

Almonds, —Bang Yan	lb. 35	Apples, (California) —Kam Shan Ping Kho	" 18
" (Chefoo) —In Chun Ping Kho	" 18	" Small, —Hoi Tong	" 18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, —San Shing Hong Chiu	lb. 1	" (brides), —Macao, —San Heung Chiu	" 3
Chestnuts, Chinese, —Fong Lut	" 18		

The above prices are in accordance with the Government's list
of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the
30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule
of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour:—

(a.) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., ... \$4.50

per lb., ... 10

(b.) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., ... 4.00

per lb., ... 08

(c.) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., ... 3.50

per lb., ... 07

2. Tinned Milk:—

(a.) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin, ... 30

(b.) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin, ... 25

(c.) Sterilized Milk, per tin (18 oz.), ... 25

(d.) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin, ... 35

(e.) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin, ... 33

(f.) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin, ... 20

3. Sugar:—

Onco, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin, ... 1.00

Refined Crystallized, per lb., ... 12

Granulated, per lb., ... 12

Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb., ... 11

No. 2, ... 10

4. Frozen Meat:—

Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published
on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red
ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in
the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chair-
man and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at
the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in
Wyndham Street.]

5. Market Produce:—(See above)

6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than
China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more
than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony
on the 25th July, 1914.Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on sub-
sidy, payment for all articles of food not exceeding \$2
in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5 in Proclamation
No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule)
shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge
of 15 per cent.

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING
CORPORATION.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914.		1915.		1916.		Last Dividend and Date
					Highest	Lowest	Highest, 15th Jan. to now	Lowest, 15th Jan. to now			
Banks.											
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$805 b. £71/-	12,000	\$125	all	855	July	700	Oct.	790	780	{ £2: 3/- nt ex 1/10%, equal to \$22.80 for 1/2 year ending 30/6/14
Marine Insurances.											
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	340 a.	10,000	\$50	50	350	Dec.	305	Oct.	340	340	{ Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	160 b.	10,000	£15	5	145	May	133	Jan.	160	145	{ Final of 10 p.c. making 20 p.c. for 1912
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	790 a.	2,400	\$250	100	847 1/2	April	700	Oct.	\$790	\$785	{ Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$205 b.	12,000	\$100	60	20	April	192 1/2	Jan.	205	200	{ Final of \$12 mak. \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913
Fire Insurances.											
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$150	20,000	\$100	20	160	July	140	Oct.	150	150	\$10 for 1912
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$385 b.	8,000	\$230	50	395	Feb.	368	April	385	385	\$27 for 1912
Shipping.											
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	£46 sa.	30,000	\$25	all	10	Jan.	5 1/2	Dec.	6 1/2	6	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$30 a.	20,000	\$50	all	36	Mar.	27 1/2	Nov.	30	30	\$3 for year ending 30/6/14
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	19 1/2 sa.	80,000	£15	all	29 1/2	Jan.	22	Dec.	21	19	{ Interim of 50 cts. for 1/2 year ending 30/6/14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	\$66 s.	{ 60,000 60,000	{ £5 £5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	66	66	{ Final of 3% m'king 6% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	\$2/-	3,797,610	£1	all	100/-	Feb.	70/-	Sept.	82/-	79/-	{ Interim of 1/- a/c 1915 C.No. 23
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$37 s.	40,000	\$10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov.	37	37	{ \$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14
Refineries.											
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$90 b.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2	Feb.	70	Nov.	85	82	\$3 for 1912
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$13 b.	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec.	14	13 1/2	\$3 for 1897
Mining.											
Kailan Mining Admin'tion	32/- s.	1,000,000	£1	all	4 1/2	Feb.	33/6	Dec.	33/6	32/-	{ Final of 5% Coupon No. 4 making 10% for year ending 30/6/14
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	\$23 1/2 b.	200,000	£1	all	3 1/2	Jan.	1 90	Nov.	2 1/2	2.35	1/2 for 1909
Trench Mines Ltd.	27/6 b.	160,000	£1	all	39/-	Feb.	19/6	Nov.	25/6	25/6	1/- mak. 7/6 a/c. 1913
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.											
Hongkong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$70	60,000	\$50	all	89	Jan.	73	Nov.	70	68 1/2	\$3.50 for year 1913
H'kong & W'poo D Co., Ltd.	\$57 1/2 s.	50,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct.	57 1/2	57 1/2	\$3 dividend for year 1913
Shanghai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	\$51	55,700	£100	all	60	July	50	Dec.	51	50	Tls. 5 for 1913
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	\$92 b.	66,000	£100	all	109	Jan.	82 1/2	Dec.	90	85	Interim of Tls 3 for 1913
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.											
Angle French Lands	\$94	25,000	£100	all	100	—	—	—	94	94	Tls. 6 on 29.2.10
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$124	12,000	\$50	25	128	July	120	Dec.	124	123	{ \$3.50 for half year ending 30/6/14
H'kong Land Investment Co.	\$114 s.	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2	July	98	Nov.	114	114	\$3 1/2 for year ending 30/6/14
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$7 1/2 s.	150,000	\$10	all	9 1/2	Jan.	7	Nov.	7 1/2	7 1/2	\$50 cents for 1913
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$44 n.	60,000	\$50	20	45 1/2	Jan.	44	Feb.	44	44	{ \$2.80 for 1913
Shanghai Lands	\$98 b.	78,000	£50	all	98	Dec.	89	Oct.	9		

in making out its budget for the year. In spite of this, however, the railway is adding to the number of iron rails it has in the fire by starting "the manufacture" of various requirements hitherto imported, and has cut down the list of foreign supplies. The results of the new projects undertaken are reported to be satisfactory, and as the cutting down of the import list was practically involuntary, there are prospects of the Chinese railway becoming a good customer for the various stores now being manufactured. The Chinese have no railway works except one on the Peking-Mukden line, and must buy from somewhere else the European supplies are not obtainable. Mr. Mori, the director of the locomotive department, has left Dairen for the interior canvassing for orders.

1/2 | from any of the above.

and meals with Wines & Liquor

28th January.

Selling		Demand India 133 1/2		T/T. France 2.21		Gold Leaf per teal ... \$57.70	
T/T 1/9 3/4		T/T Bombay 133 1/2		Demand Paris 2.21		Sovereign \$11.10	
Demand 1/9 3/16		Demand Bombay 133 1/2		On Haiphong ... 53 1/4 prem		Bar Silver ready ... 22 5/8	
30 d/s 1/9 1/4		T/T Calcutta 133 1/2		On Saigon 54 "		forward ...	
60 d/s 1/9 5/16		T/T Calcutta 133 1/2		On Bangkok 87 1/2 "			
4 m/s 1/9 3/8		Demand Calcutta 133 1/2		Buying.			
T/T Shanghai 78		Demand Manila 87 1/4		4 m/s. L/C 1/9 3/8		SUBSIDIARY COINS	
Private 30 d/s eight		T/T. San F'oo & N.Y. 43		4 m/s. D/P 1/10		Discount per \$100:	
T/T Singapore 75 5/8		Demand, New York 43 1/8		6 m/s. L/C 1/10 1/4		Chinese, 20 cts. pieces \$1	
T/T Japan 87 1/4		T/T. Java 107		30 d/s. S'ney & M. 1/10 1/4		Chinese, 10 " \$1	
T/T India 133 1/4		T/T. Marks Nom.		30 d/s. San F'oo & N.Y. 44 1/4		Hongkong, 20 cts. pieces \$1	
		Demand Germany ...		4 m/s. Marks Nom.		Hongkong, 10 " \$1	
				4 m/s. France 2.32			
				6 m/s. do 2.37			

SUBSIDIARY COINS

Discount per \$100:	
Chinese...20 cts. piece	\$1
Chinese...10 ..	\$1
Hongkong...20 cts. piece	\$1
Hongkong...10 ..	\$1

APPEAL

As the Committee are sure that many Ladies and Gentlemen are in sympathy with this movement to give a little comfort to the Allied forces who are fighting our battles, donations will be thankfully received, and Subscription Lists can be obtained from any of the above.

OPIMUM QUOTATIONS.

	Dec. 19
Malwa, New	\$9.025 per p.
Malwa, Old	9.125 "
Fatna, New	9.325 perche
Fatna, Old	9.200 "
Benares, New	9.050 "
Benares, Old.....	8.825 "

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

Cannot be Beaten, if Equalled
For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery
and meals with Wines & Liquor

TO SAIL FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Through Bills of Lading can be issued to

New York, Chicago and all interior points in U.S.A.

Steamers also call at Seattle if sufficient inducement offers.

These fine steamers have excellent accommodation for

first and second class passengers.

For Rates of Freight, passage money, etc. apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1914.

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

For freight and passage apply

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1914.

"From the same tin of Benger's Food you can maintain a healthy man or feed a baby."

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, combines all the elements necessary to sustain life in full vigour. In addition it contains the natural digestive principles which act upon these Food elements, and enable them to be assimilated with ease by persons of all ages.

During illness, convalescence, and whenever light food and special nourishment is required, Benger's has proved itself to be the most valuable Food known to Science.

BENGER'S
FOOD
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS,
AND THE AGED.

Sold by Chemists, etc., everywhere.
Invalids and Children may be prepared with Benger's Food, and many recipes for preparing invalid dishes are contained in the Benger's Food and How to Use It. A copy will be sent post free on application to—
BENGER'S FOOD LTD., MANCHESTER.
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New York: 100 William St., New York, N.Y.
London: 100, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.
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Melbourne: 100, Market Street, Melbourne, V.
Auckland: 100, Market Street, Auckland, N.Z.
Brisbane: 100, Market Street, Brisbane, Q.
Adelaide: 100, Market Street, Adelaide, S.A.
Perth: 100, Market Street, Perth, W.A.
Wellington: 100, Market Street, Wellington, N.Z.
Christchurch: 100, Market Street, Christchurch, N.Z.
Dunedin: 100, Market Street, Dunedin, N.Z.

"IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE
THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE
DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS
DOUBLE VALUE."

LOTUS MOKHA
IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

Obtainable Everywhere.

RUTTONJEE & SON.

POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sailed, anywhere on route to Hongkong.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKAGES WHILE IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE, THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CRETTE OR MONTENEGRO AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

These services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended as are also the Parcel Post services to France and Tsingtau.

The Public are informed that Gold and Silver in Coin or Bullion and Paper Money cannot be accepted for transmission through the Post without a permit issued by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports.

A registered packet said to contain photographs posted by the Victoria Station, Chislehurst, St. Ebor, is lying in this Office, the address being illegible except for the words Mount Kellet, Hongkong.

The Pillar Box formerly at the junction of Percival Street and Praya East has now been removed to Causeway Bay.

It will be cleared at the following times:

8.00 & 11.00 a.m. 2.00 & 5.00 p.m.
8.00 a.m., on Sundays & Holidays.

The Ville de la Ciotat, with the French mail, is due to arrive here to-morrow.

MAILS DUE.

French Mail, V. la Ciotat, 29th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Swallow & Bangkok—For TUNGUS, 29th inst., 9 a.m.

Straits, Batavia, Cherbon, Samarang & Sourabaya—For BANRI M., 29th inst., 10 a.m.

Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Aden, India, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe Late Letters 10.30 a.m. to 11 a.m., Extra Postage 10 cents. (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail). The parcel mail will be closed on Thursday the 28th inst., at 5 p.m.—Per NUBIA, 29th inst., 2 p.m.

Swallow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-CHING, 29th Jan. 1 p.m.

Japan via Moji—Per FUKURA M., 29th 3 p.m.

Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per VILLE DE LA CIOTAT, 29th Jan., 4 p.m.
[Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. Monday, 1st Feb.]

SATURDAY, 30th Jan.

Hollow & Haiphong—Per HOIHOW, 30th Jan. 9 a.m.

SUNDAY, 31st Jan.

Shanghai, North China and (Europe via Siberia)—Per CHENAN, 31st Jan. 9 a.m.

[Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P. O. Monday, 1st Feb.]

Swallow—Per HAIMUN, 31st Jan. 9 a.m.

Swallow, Amoy & Foochow via Japan—Per AIKI MARY, 1st Feb. 9 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Mijo Maru, Jap. s.s. 920, M. Tachibana, 27th inst.—Port Court, 24th inst. Coal—O. S. K.

Isbin Maru, Jap. s.s. 921, R. Minagawa, 28th inst.—Takau, 26th inst. Gen.—Chinese

Chenan, Br. s.s. 1354, Lloyd Jones, 27th inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—B. & S.

Katori Maru, Jap. s.s. 6325, B. Kon, 27th inst.—Shanghai, 24th inst. Gen.—M. Y. K.

Myagisan Maru, Jap. s.s. 2361, K. Munakatu, 28th inst.—Singapore, 17th inst. Gen.—M. B. K.

Cheysang, Br. s.s. 1424, Holmwood, 27th inst.—Swatow, 26th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Hong Moh, Br. s.s. 2555, 28th inst.—22nd inst. Gen.—Chinese.

Tjibodus, Dut. s.s. 7400, E. H. Kroes, 28th inst.—Macassar, 21st inst. Gen.—J. C. J. L.

DEPARTED.

January 27.

Toyora Maru for Karatsu
Colombo Maru for Kobe via Shanghai
Tungshun for Vladivostok via Moji
Hakata Maru for Calcutta via Singapore
Mijo Maru for Canton
Haimun for Swatow
Kumchow for Saigon via Swatow
Wimledon for Wai-hai-wei & C. W. Tao
Tong Lee for Bangkok
Kwangtshai for Canton

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

January 27.

Oriental for Shanghai
Varg for Tourane via Hoilow
Cheysang for Canton
Prometheus for Bangkok via Swatow

January 28.

Chenan for Canton
Luchow for Shanghai
Tacoma Maru for Victoria & Tacoma
Katori Maru for London via Singapore
Maasland for Yokohama via Shanghai
Standard for Singapore via Swatow
Lekang for Haiphong via Hoilow
Fukura Maru for Moji
Misumi Maru for Saigon

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Cheysang, from Swatow—Mr. Blain.
Per s.s. Chenan from Shanghai—Mrs. McLean & Mr. Malind.

Saigon—Per DERWENT, 31st inst. 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 1st Feb.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per KAIJO MARU, 1st Feb., 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, 2nd Feb.

Philippine Is.—Per KUEIHOW, 2nd Feb., 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-YANG, 2nd Feb. 1 p.m.

Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per KAIKONG, 2nd Feb., 10 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per ANHUI, 2nd Feb., 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Amoy and Takao—Per SOSHU M., 2nd Feb., 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd Feb.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 3rd Feb. noon.

THURSDAY, 4th Feb.

Philippine Island and Japan via Moji, Victoria B.C., Seattle, Wash., & U. Kingdom via Canada—Per PANAMA M., 4th Feb., 2 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per YINGCHOW, 4th Feb., 3 p.m.

MONDAY, 8th Feb.

Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and New Guinea via Thursday Island—Per EMPIRE, 8th Feb., 10 a.m.

TUESDAY, 9th Feb.

Philippine Island and Japan, via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America via S. Francisco & U. Kingdom via Canada—Per NIPPON M., 9th Feb. 9 a.m.

Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 9th Feb., 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 20th Feb.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand & U. Kingdom via Darwin & New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per TAIYUAN, 20th Feb., 11 a.m.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Pindon Baddocks, Kippers & Co.
ALEXANDRA CAFE

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 28th at 11.00—Pressure has decreased quickly over Japan and the Loochoos and risen moderately to considerably over the Coasts of China and Annam.

The anticyclone has passed into the Pacific and another area of high pressure has formed over N. China. The depression near Shanghai yesterday has moved quickly eastward and deepened considerably. It is now central in the neighbourhood of Nagasaki. The depression over Indo-China has filled up.

Fresh to strong monsoon will prevail over the east and south coasts of China and the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast.
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood	N.E. winds, moderate, to fresh; sea, choppy, cloudy later.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
28th Jan., a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Weather.
Worlock	7a	29.91	80	6		
Nemuro	6a	29.87	80	1		
Hakodate	"	30.14	80	1		
Tokio	"	29.85	80	1		
Kobe	"	29.72	80	9		
Nagasaki	"	29.60	80	1		
Kagima	"	29.87	80	1		
Osaka	"	29.87	80	1		
Naha	"	29.87	80	1		
Ishikawa	"	30.01	80	1		
Benin Is.	"	30.12	80	1		
Choofoo	"	30.29	21	93	8	b
Wanghai	"	30.25	34	80	3	o
Hankow	"	30.25	34	80	5	o
Shanghai	"	30.16	60	94	1	f
Amoy	"	30.05	62	100	1	c
Swatow	"	30.07	60	94	2	b
Taipei	"	30.01	60	94	2	b
Taiwan	"	30.01	60	94	2	b
Koshun	"	30.01	60	94	2	b
P'oores	"	30.02	59	76	2	c
Canton	"	30.03	63	96	0	f
Hong	"	30.01	61	96	1	o
Gap Rock	"	30.02	61	96	1	o
Macao	"	30.02	61	96	1	o
Wuchow	"	30.02	61	96	1	o
Fakhoi	"	30.02	61	96	1	o
Hoihow	"	30.02	61	96	1	o
Phulion	"	30.02	61	96	1	o
Tourane	"	30.02	61	96	1	o
O. St. J.	"	30.02	61	96	1	o
Amoy	"	30.02	61	96	1	o
Manila	"	30.02	61	96	1	o
Legaspi	"	30.02	61	96	1	o
Hollu	"	30.02	61	96	1	o
Boodod	"	30.02	61	96	1	o
Cebu	"	30.02	61	96	1	o
Labuan	"	30.02	61	96	1	o

T. F. Claxton, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 28.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

6 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
	at 5 a.m.	at 5 a.m.	at 5 p.m.
Barometer	29.99	30.03	30.06
Temperature	68	64	70
Humidity	70	66	64
Wind Direction	E	E	W
" Force	2	0	5
Weather	c	d	b
Rain	0	0	0
Light on sky	0	0	0
State of sky	0	0	0
State of sea	0	0	0
State of air	0	0	0
State of ground	0	0	0
State of water	0	0	0
State of clouds	0	0	0
State of fog	0	0	0
State of rain	0	0	0
State of snow	0	0	0
State of hail	0	0	0
State of lightning	0	0	0
State of thunder	0	0	0
State of visibility	0	0	0
State of dew	0	0	0
State of wet	0	0	0

H.K. Observatory, 28th January.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

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	Capt. G. W. Cockman		
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKO-HAMA	Namur	about 20th Feb.	Freight & Passage
	Capt. A. Collyer		
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	Capt. A. Collyer		

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